THE SATURDAY BULLET[IN]

Combining, with the News of the Week, a rich Variety of Fashion, Humor, and the interesting Inciden[ts]

No. 354 PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 15, 1832.

MORNINGS AMONG THE COBWEBS—NO. 2.

Should once the world resolve t' abolish
All that's ridiculous and foolish,
It would have nothing left to do,
T' apply in jest or earnest to,
No business of importance, play,
Or state, to pass its time away.—*Butler.*

Among the most awful "cobwebs" which an editor is obliged to sweep and brush away, may be enumerated the host of his exchange papers. They come of all colors, ages, sizes, and nearly of all nations;—and, what has given us much cause of alarm, and several attacks of rheumatism, they all arrive in a state of moisture which is truly appalling. We devote this morning to a few bushels of these,—they emanate from various sections of the Union, and are divided by our ever attentive "devil" into States;—in performing this duty, however, he has been sadly puzzled,—for, in half a dozen instances, the name of the town even is not mentioned, and four of the jewels are printed in either high or low Dutch, but we cannot say which.

Politics, we perceive, is the dish most approved among the fraternity. Every county has of course its great men and its hangers-on,—its toad-eaters and their friends,—and the squabbles they keep up are amazingly edifying to a reader at a distance. One of the Editors, after a long hit at somebody, and the whole county party, remarks with great humor:—"Come, come, gentlemen, you can't gull the people with such stuff. You may as well confess that the majority of you want offices, and it is a great pity every man can't have one. But one might as well expect a shad to go up a smooth bark apple tree tail foremost, as for all to get what they wish for."

Now that is what we call a home-thrust at politics, as it is *followed* in this country: we will not say *county* just yet; and it deserves the serious consideration of our countrymen, as well as countymen. It *is* a great pity every man can't have an office—but can't he? Aye! depend on it, there is provision for all, provided the old doctrine of *rotation* should become *permanently* popular, of which some of us begin to despair. As a specimen of the very dry political wit of some papers, we copy the annexed:—

"Mr. Dooley:—You will please announce John T. Tullis, as a person NOT very suitable to represent Miami county in Ohio Legislature at the next session. By so doing, you will oblige nearly all the Voters of Miami County.

"*Translated from the Troy Times.*

"Mr John T. Tullis:—You will please announce John T. Tullis as a suitable person to represent John T. Tullis and Dr. Sabin in the State Legislature at the next session. By so doing, you will oblige JOHN T. TULLIS."

John T. Tullis seems rather unpopular, and has probably drawn in his horns 'ere this. We wish him better luck next year.

Next to politics, personal abuse of each other seems to form a standing article with some of our "cotemporaries," a name invented by editors, very ingeniously, to signify only that we live in the same century, but have nothing to do with the person alluded to, farther than his public acts entitle him to notice. A "cotemporary" may die to-morrow; and his former "contemporaries" will never regret it. But to our squabbling contemporaries:—"Davy," says one of these, "has turned critic! and written a critique on a number of the toasts given at the West Pennsborough celebration! The farmers of West Pennsborough will stare at the WEE MAN'S wisdom, and wonder how "ONE SMALL HEAD could carry all he knew!"

Another one heads his column with the following dashing paragraph:—"As one of the Editors of the "Collustrator," published at Urbana, is SAID to have indulged in a series of uncommonly hard names pronounced against us,—this is simply to request that man, if guilty, to diffuse his "light" hereafter in a less exceptionable way.—If he MUST collustrate, let it not be as the 'bag of night' collustrates, in darkness."

A second announces a small peccadillo thus:—"The *Carlisle Republican* of last week says—that the Ritner meeting 'resolved that it was *their opinion*, that if Governor Wolf was re-elected, they could not expect any of the county offices.' This assertion is a palpable *falsehood!!!*"—Very polite for Pennsylvania, and so near her legislative halls too!!! A wag 'leads' off his happy thoughts with a slash at one of his contemporaries, headed with a hand.—☞ "A friend of ours, speaking the other day of the absent editors, Sagely remarked, that the Coroner, of the Patriot, had been compelled to leave the bushes and come to the City several times of late, to replenish his '*tobacco-box*.'"

But enough of such squabbling. Here is a most charming paragraph from some nameless seven by nine sheet:—'*Discontinue my paper!*' "It is not a little laughable to have observed, within a few days past, the most hostile and unfriendly disposition manifested by one or two of the *would-be* NOBILITY of our own little town, as they would give utterance to the above words. Against the man who wishes to discontinue his paper, and manifests his wish, as several have done, in a decent and gentlemanly manner, we have not the least hardness—we had prepared to meet such events. It is that peculiarly *small* and *malignant* heart, of which we complain, possessed by one or two purse-proud 'nobility sprigs' in this place, and which leads them in a base and low manner to traduce the Editor of this paper. Guilt is always pusillanimous. A real coward and dastard is always a back-biter."—One can see the very wink of the Editor's eye, as he meets the well known face of a "sprig of nobility," who endeavors to frown him down. It is a delectable situation for him to be in,—but, as we cannot help him out of it, we must advise him to take care how he gets caught in such "cobwebs" again, and there leave him to fight it out with the "would-be nobility" of his "little town,"—quoting only two lines at him:—

"Envy is but the smoke of low estate,
Ascending still against the fortunate."

From the New York Atlas.

THE BRIDE.

Condemn me not, that I did wed,—
Condemn me not unheard;
For, ah! I had resistless cause—
I had, upon my word.
The ruthless years were hurrying on,
And brought no swain to me,
Till eighteen hundred thirty one,
When I numbered *twenty-three!*

Thou know'st, alas! thou truly know'st
No art was left untried,
To make poor Green a blissful spouse,
And me a happy bride.
He kissed and twined my clustering curls,
And hung enraptured o'er,
Till that most fatal night, he dropped
Their glories on the floor.

And Clinton, too, he praised my teeth,
Until he heard of Flagg,
And learnt the pearl that graced my mouth,
Had some time gemmed my bag.
And Wilson swore my "twinkling feet"
Were like the Maid of Lorn's,
Until he found their beauties cost
The sore expense of corns!

Dear little Hobanob I lost,
Because I was so tall;
And that unmeasured Rubadub
Declared I was too small.
And Wilson heard me scold "the man,"
And Johnson beat "the maid—"
Was ever poor unfortunate
So wretchedly betrayed?

Thou knowest the mild philosophy
Of this o'erflowing heart;
How light the chain will rest upon
My present better part.
I did not ask for store of love,
But only store of cash;
And cut the hope of sentiment,
In hope to cut a dash.

Gently our peaceful lives will glide,
Like some unruffled dream;
He, wedded to his peerless wife,
And I, to cakes and cream!
And while bright Fashion's leading star,
I grace the gay quadrille:
My friendly spouse will stay at home,
To keep the Children still!

AN OLD JOKE IN A NEW DRESS.

However you may sneer, says Ned,
My friend's no fool—he has a head.
True says the other, with a grin,
He has a head—so has a pin.

MISCELLANY.

LOOK AHEAD.

A WINTER SCENE.

"This is a free country!" said a person into whose ear we were dropping an unpalatable admonition,—a free country, and if one chooses to spend his money for moonshine, why, whose business is it;—now, this may be a very republican sort of argument, but there is no logic in it, and many a blusterer has found his obstreperousness a short cut to ruin. A friendly caution, well received and improved upon, may frequently save from bankruptcy and want—excuse us, therefore, respectable reader, if in pursuance of our good wishes for your welfare, we sketch you the outlines of a picture of prodigality, and consequent want.

What we have now to say, is intended for the edification of those people who are as good as any body else, but are nevertheless dependent upon daily exertion, and a judicious and economical application of the income, in order to make "both ends meet."

We are a disciple of the economical Benjamin whose surname graces the head of our paper,—of course we must preach his doctrines.

Month of January,—about 10 o'clock in the morning—Moneyless and his family shivering over a few coals in the chimney corner.

M. Oh dear!—tough times these—too bad to be out of employment and out of money at the same time; I think, wife, if we had about fifty dollars we might crowd along through the remainder of the winter pretty comfortably.

Wife. Well, if you had now what you have uselessly expended within six months, there might be a sound fifty dollar bill in your pocket this minute.

M. Why, wife, you bring a railing accusation against one, without any proof to sustain it,—for my part I do not remember having expended a sixpence unnecessarily.—(*Throws an old quid into the corner, and takes a fresh priming.*) You cannot name—

Wife. (*Interrupting him.*) There! there!—your *tobacco!*—that's not only an unnecessary, but ugh!—a *hateful* item of expense,—come, now,—you count up, while I repeat———

M. (*taking out his memoranda and pencil,*) Well, go on—don't reckon in any of *your own* extravagancies, (*gives a sarcastic smile.*)

Wife. Let's see—we'll count from last August—set down at least, six dollars for tobacco and cigars. There's the time yourself and Tom Tippler went to ———, and when you returned you were vexed for having been so foolish, because it cost you fifteen dollars besides the loss of time,—set that down.

M. Ahem!—(*pulls out his watch, to which is appended a splendid establishment,—his wife takes a look at the latter, and proceeds.*)

Wife. And your watch establishment,—that may fairly be reckoned among the needless,—for there's Mr. ———, worth half a million, and Mr. ———, well known, and highly respected all over the city—yet neither of them wear costly chains or seals to their watches, and therefore you must set down the difference between the price of yours, and such as they wear—say twelve dollars at least. (*A knock at the door—a boy enters with a bill in his hand.*)—(Exit Mrs. M. very suddenly and quite confused)—gives it to Mr. M.

M. (Opens the bill and reads.)

New York, September, &c.

Mr. Job Moneyless,
To Toby Trinket, Dr.

To complete set of jewelry for lady,	
Necklace, rings, &c. &c.	$25,00
Cash, on account,	10,00
Balance,	$15,00

Dismisses the boy with a "call again,"—adds the $10, already paid, to his own account,—sums up the whole, and finds in the aggregate, a sum that would replenish the wood-house or coal-pit—put a decent pair of shoes upon his children's feet, and set his mind at rest for a whole fortnight—the longest period, that, generally speaking, a steady man need be out of a job.—*Franklin Daily Adv.*

A LITERARY WIFE.

How delightful it is (says D'Israeli in his "Curiosities of Literature,") when the mind of the female is so happily disposed, and so richly cultivated, as to participate in the literary avocations of her husband. It is then truly that the intercourse of the senses becomes the most refined pleasure. What delight, for instance, must the great Budæus have tasted, even in those works which must have for others a most dreadful labor; his wife left him nothing to desire. The frequent companion of his studies, she brought him the books required to his desk: she compared passages, and transcribed quotations; the same genius, the same inclinations, and the same ardor for literature, eminently appeared in these two fortunate persons. Far from withdrawing her husband from his studies, she was sedulous to animate him when he languished. Ever at his side, and ever assiduous—ever with some useful book in her hand—she acknowledged herself to be a most happy woman. Yet she did not neglect the education of eleven children. She and Budæus shared the mutual cares they owed their progeny. Budæus was not insensible of his singular felicity. In one of his letters he represented himself as married to two ladies, one of whom gave him boys and girls; the other was philosophy, who produced books. The lady of Evelyn designed herself the frontispiece to his translation of Lucretius. She felt the same passion in her own breast as animated her husband's, who has written with such ingenuity. Of Baron Halley it is recorded that he inspired his wife and family with his different pursuits. They were usually employed in assisting his literary occupations; they translated manuscripts, consulted authors, gathered plants, and designed and colored under his eye. What a delightful family picture has the younger Pliny given posterity in his letters! Of Calphurnia, his wife, "her affection to me has given her a turn to books, and my compositions, which she takes pleasure in reading, and even getting by heart, are continually in her hands. How full of tender solicitude is she when I am entering upon any cause! How kindly does she rejoice with me when it is over! While I am pleading, she places persons to inform her, from time to time, how I am heard, what applauses I receive, and what success attends the cause. When, at any time, I recite my works, she conceals herself behind some curtain, and with secret rapture enjoys my praises. She sings my verses to her lyre, with no other master but love, the best instructor, for her guide. Her passion will increase with our days; for it is not my youth nor my person, which time gradually impairs, but my reputation and my glory, of which she is enamoured."

A FROZEN LOVER.

The Lynn Messenger tells a good story of a courting expedition. The following is the tail end of it, and contains the essence of the joke:—

One hour and three quarters brought Mr. Watson to the door of the Mason Mansion, in Swampscot aforesaid. All was still within, and no light could be seen. He gave a loud rap with his knuckles, not however dismounting, which being unheeded, he gave another still louder. At length a night-capped head protruded from a basement window; he called, pronouncing his name, and a gruff female voice, which he at once recognised as that of a maiden lady of some forty years, answered, bidding him "begone, and not disturb peaceable folks at that time of night, chasing after the gals." The window closed, and all was soon still again. He now rapped with redoubled violence, and finally a stirring was heard. The door opened, a light had been struck, and he was bid welcome by a sweet voice. But, as he eagerly made an effort to dismount, what was his surprise on finding that some portions of his dress had froze stiff to the saddle. He informed Mr. Mason of the uncomfortable predicament he was in, asking his *fatherly* advice as to the best mode of procedure. "Why, sure enough what is to be done?" said the old man, endeavoring to disengage him. "Pour a tea-kettle of hot water on him!" answered the gruff voice above mentioned. But this was no joke; poor Mr. Watson was suffering terribly from the cold, and averred that he could stand it but a few minutes longer.—Mr. Mason soon perceived that it was impossible to sever the strong attachment so recently formed between the unfortunate man's garments and dobbin's saddle, without the application of heat. A large fire was accordingly built in the kitchen, and by main strength, all the family assisting, even to the maiden lady before alluded to, he was dragged in, saddle and all, and stretched upon the hearth, there to remain till the congealed element should be dissolved. Under ordinary circumstances, the man would have been frozen to death; but, in this case, such a catastrophe was prevented by the *internal* heat of the subject.

Mr. Watson remained at Swampscot till his recovery, which was some weeks. And it being acknowledged, on all hands, cruel that he should again be obliged to excuse himself in the manner he had, he was happy on his return to Boston, in taking with him with Mrs. Polly Watson, to which name she was lawfully entitled, as the parish record will testify.

A STREET DIALOGUE—ON DIET.

Cuffee. Wy Cato, what you goin to do wid dem are quash, and dem are mutton chop, what you got in you basket?

Cato. Wy wat a fool question you ax Cuff? I'm a goin to eat 'em to be sure.

Cuff. Eat 'em! My gosh! You die, Cato, sartin you eat 'em.

Cato. Wal, pose I do, Cuff? Wat den! I muss die wen my time come, werrer no.

Cuff. Yes, but you die fore you time come sartin you no take better care you diup. De Collar kill you, sartin you eat dem are nasty quash and dem are ogis mutton chop.

Cato. [Looking black.] You tink so, Cuffee?

Cuff. Tink so! Why, I no tink noffin about it—I know so. I hab de proof all round me. Twenty-lebben my acquaintance die sence de Collar come—and dey all, without deception, eat one ting or annurrer. Wat you tink o' dat, Cato, ha!

Cato. Dat is berry alarmin, I muss say, Cuffee; but are you sure any on 'em eat de quas and de mutton chop?

Cuff. Are I sure! Wy how long will you spute my word, Cato? I tell you, dere was Sambo Cæsar, he eat a hearty meal o' pork and taters, and next day he was underneeve Potiphar's field. Den dere was Pompey Ticklip, he eat a hearty dinner o' green pease and tinglingy beam, and in less an tree hour he catch a cramp, turn blue in de face, and folly arter Sambo Cæsar. Den dere was Dinah Phillisy, a strong hearty wench as ebber walk on two leg, she pay no tention to her diup, but she eat hot corn and succletash, now she underneeve de sod too. Den moreober, dere was Tom Traityshin, wat kep a wittlin house down suller, he eat sebben hard bile eggs and a pown a gammon, for supper, so dat they need'nt be loss and, gosh amighty! fore de mornin light he wake in todder worl. Den, moreober besides, dere was—O, loddy!—dere was ebber so many ob 'em die wid eatin dis ting, and dat ting, and todder ting—I tell you Cato, dat unless you pay more tention to you diup, you sartainly die sure you lib.

Cato. Wat muss I eat, den, Cuffee?

Cuff. Eat! Wy, de safest way is not to eat noffin at all, den you no 'spose yourself.

The Yankee's Visit to Sir Joseph Banks.—Sir Joseph Banks hearing that there was a man in London who had crossed the Atlantic in a boat alone, was desirous of seeing him, and got some American to go to the hotel, and contrive ways to bring him to his house. This was easily effected.—Shackford, in company with Captain Follansbee, paid Sir Joseph a visit. They were asked into a room devoted to natural history. Shackford looked around, and was pleased to see so many things which were so many real curiosities, preserved so well. At last he saw a young crocodile in a tub of water, and took notice of him, as he appeared above and now below the surface. Sir Joseph soon made his entry. "Is this Mr. Shackford, who has crossed the Atlantic alone in a boat?" inquired Sir Joseph. "Yes, Sir," was the reply, "I have done that, Sir." "What were your sensations in the ocean, alone?" was the next inquiry. "Why, Sir, I suppose you mean to ask me how I felt on my voyage; I was sometimes dry, and I drank; I was sometimes hungry, and I ate; I was sleepy, and I dozed a little; that was easy, for I had a nice cubby, and I fixed a tiller there, and slept with the helm in my hand—and there was no great difficulty in that." "What mathematical instrument had you?" was the next inquiry. "Why, a compass and an axe, a pair of pistols, and the sword General Pulaski gave me." "How was you sure you was right in your course?" "I was not sure, but I guessed that I was right, as I steered east when I had got pretty well up to the north, and that I knew would take me to England, or somewhere thereabouts; and that was right enough for one whose time was his own, and who owned the craft he was in, and had plenty of provisions on board." "You have, Sir," said Shackford, "a fine omnium gatherum here; what are you going to do with the crocodile you got there?" "I am about preparing a paper to read before the Society upon his habits and nature, which I shall read to-morrow. Do you know any thing about the animal, Mr. Shackford?" "I lived three years in the West Indies, where they were as thick as grasshoppers." "Have you ever heard their means to entice and allure travellers to come to them, in order, as many writers in natural history have mentioned, that they may secure them as their prey?" inquired the philosopher. "No, they never did any such thing, for a good reason,—they have no tongues to make a clear sound with; and they cannot make any noise, except one of bringing their jaws together. They move the upper jaw, and somehow bring it down with great force, and a single sound proceeds from this; but how can a thing moan without a tongue! Look into his mouth, and you will find that he has no more tongue than the great elephant I saw the other day in this city." "Why," said Sir Joseph, "you do not mean that an elephant has no tongue!" "Yes I do," replied Shackford, "mean to say that he had no tongue; and what does he want one for, as he has such a thing at the end of his nose, by which he can feel a thing as nicely as a lady's finger could, and then use it as a sledge hammer, to knock one's brains out with!" "How do you know this to be a fact," inquired Sir Joseph, "that he has no tongue?" "Why, in the very best way in the world; I looked into his mouth until I was satisfied of the fact; and then it stood to reason in my mind that he did not want one, with so fine a tool as he has, for the purpose of hands, tongue, and sword." "Well," said Sir Joseph, not a little mortified, "the crocodiles are very ferocious and dangerous." "Why," said Shackford, "they have a good large mouth of their own, and an ugly looking set of teeth, but they very seldom attack a man, a very slight splash in the water generally frightens them off. Once in a while they will catch a young negro in the water, but the old ones don't mind them any more than musquetoes." Sir Joseph's paper would not do, all his ornament of that wondrous moaning and great fierceness at last had opposers. To end the conversation, and hie off to the tower, or to Exeter Change, to see the elephant, was now evidently Sir Joseph's wish, but Shackford seemed in no hurry to go. Sir Joseph, in trying to hide his impatience, made several hasty inquiries.

"Did you ever see a collection like this before." "No," said Shackford; "the nearest like it is at my old barber's shop, the other side of the water. He has a stuffed alligator; the skin of a dog-fish; several handsome lizards, and the head of a catamount; the last he sets more store by, as that gives him an opportunity once a week, to tell the story of the animal's having jumped from tree to tree with a child in his mouth. I have heard the story a hundred times, and he never told it twice alike. I don't care much about seeing these altogether, but love to see them in those parts where they are natural; and that is one reason why I rove round the world so." "Mr. Shackford, what books do you carry with you in your voyages and travels?" "The Bible, Sir, Watt's Psalms and Hymns, and Robinson Crusoe, not many others. I look around and read the book of nature, and generally pick up something worth remembering," was the reply. "I should think," said Sir Joseph, "that you would find many things that would puzzle you in your researches." "I do," said Shackford, "and so does every man I ever saw. Now, Sir Joseph, let me make plain what I mean: can you tell me what animal that is of the Nile, which is born with a tail, without legs,—and dies if he comes to his growth, with four legs, without a tail?" Sir Joseph pondered. "Why," said Shackford, "it is a frog. When a POLYWOG, he has a tail; but when he becomes a frog, he has four legs without a tail. I placed his birth in the Nile, which deceived you, learned Sir, but you know the frog is found in every mud puddle in creation, as well as the Nile. "Now," said Shackford, "I have great love for learned men, but they don't know every thing." Sir Joseph was glad to get rid of the maniac who had crossed the Atlantic alone in a boat, something more than his friend Cook had done, when the navigator and the philosopher had quarrelled.

From the New York Constellation.

DEMAND FOR COUNTRY COUSINS.

Never were country cousins in so great demand as during these cholera times. Their value is now duly appreciated. It is mighty convenient, when cities are overrun with the pestilence, to have some strong hold in the country to flee to. The humblest *forty-fifth* cousin, who is blessed with a little house room and a spare bed, in the country, is now by no manner of means to be sneezed at. These country relations, who were formerly shunned and disowned on account of their rusticity, are now acknowledged and embraced with the most remarkable cordiality.

Formerly, if they had been met in the streets of the city, they would not have been known; their more polished relations would have turned away and blushed to recognize them. "Oh, the frights!" they would have exclaimed—"it's enough to give one the horrors to look at them, much more to be claimed as relations." Many examples might be given to show the late rise in value of country cousins. The following will suffice.

Mr. Allspice, a retail grocer of this city, has a wife and eight children. Within a day's ride of the city, dwells a cousin, named Ploughshare—a substantial farmer, who brings his own produce to market; whose wife and daughters milk the cows, and make butter and cheese; and whose sons hold the plough and swing the scythe. In ordinary times there is no intercourse between the families; but in times of alarming sickness in the city, the case is materially altered. Then the Allspices very readily remember the relationship; and take advantage of it to find an asylum from the pestilence.

As soon as the present alarming disease appeared in the city, they all fled with the utmost haste to the country, closing the shop, and leaving it to take care of itself. They chartered a stage coach, and ordering the driver to put on the string as if the cholera were at his heels, they arrived at their cousin Ploughshare's the same day a little before night—safe and sound.

The farmer's family, not having yet heard that the cholera was in the city, were very much astonished to see their city cousins, but before they had time to express any surprise, Mrs. Allspice began—

"Well thank heaven! we're out of the way of the cholera at last! Oh, dear! Oh, dear! what a jaunt we've had. As I'm a living sinner, we hav'nt got out of the carriage before, since we first started. Mr. Allspice was for stopping on the road to dine; but no, says I, that will never do, the cholera may overtake us if we stop; and as for eating, says I, we shall get something good when we get to cousin Ploughshare's, I'll warrant it—Oh, Lord, Oh, Lord! how my legs are cramped."

"Ah, that's your own fault, Mrs. Allspice," said her husband, "you might have got out and stretched 'em; but you was in such a hurry to get here, you would'nt stop a moment, and I lost my dinner by it."

"Fie! Pa," exclaimed Miss Jemima Allspice, "what a fuss you do make about your dinner. It's so very wulgar to care anything about one's dinner, that I'm really ashamed of you."

"You needn't open your mouth, Mima," said Mr. J. Allspice, Jr. "for it's no slight matter to go without one's dinner: and you eat as much as any body, when you're to home. For my part, I'm unaccountably hungry, and have been this three hours."

"So am I," said Mr. Jerry Allspice; and, "So am I!" exclaimed several of the younger Allspices, nearly in a breath.

Mrs. Ploughshare, who was a woman of *works* rather than of *words*, had not waited for these hungry hints, but as soon as she saw her city cousins come tumbling out of the carriage, had set about getting them supper. A substantial country meal was soon provided; and the runaway cits did ample justice to every part and parcel thereof—and none more so, than the delicate and ethereal Miss Jemima Allspice.

"What a charming spot you have here, cousin Ploughshare," said Mrs. Allspice.

"Why, for the matter of that," said Mr. Ploughshare, "it's well enough. I have a bit of good land, that yields us all the necessaries of life, and——"

"All the comforts too," interrupted Mrs. Allspice.—"What nice bread you have. And then your wegetables, and your fruit, and every thing, is so fresh! I do admire a country life."

"I'm contented with it," said Mr. Ploughshare.

"And so you ought to be," said Mrs. Allspice. "What a comfortable house you've got. I remember what a number of clean spare beds you had when I visited you the last time."

"That was when the yellow fever prevailed, ten years ago, I believe," said Mrs. Ploughshare.

"Exactly so," returned Mrs. Allspice, "we should have come oftener, but it's so difficult to get away, But you know, cousin Ploughshare, we esteem you above all our relations. I wonder in my heart you never call upon us when you come to the city."

"For my part," returned Mrs. Ploughshare," I rarely go to the city at all."

"But you do, Mr. Ploughshare," said Mrs. Allspice.

"True," replied the farmer, "I go often to market; and used sometimes to take the liberty of calling at your house, but was always informed you were *not at home*."

Mrs. Allspice was a little nonplussed at this piece of the farmer's recollection, but making the best apology she could, proceeded to finish her supper.

Thus provided for, we leave the family of the city grocer in snug quarters, duly appreciating the value of their country cousins, whom they had not before thought of since the last yellow fever, when the whole family were quartered upon them for the space of at least a couple of months.

A REFORMATION.

"Will you please to buy me a pair of shoes, to go to School?" said a bright looking little girl to her father. The father took a shilling from his pocket, and showing it to the child answered, "that is all the money I have in the world." When I get money enough, my dear, I will buy a pair. He sat awhile puffing his cigar, and then calling to a little ragged bare-footed boy, told him to take the money and go the shop and get some *rum* and a little piece of *tobacco*. The mother cast at him a look of reproach not unmingled with sorrow, and the little girl sprung from her chair; O Father, I thought that you were going to save that to buy my shoes. I will bring you a tumbler of water, and mother says that is what God made for us to drink. Your mother is always filling your head with her notions, said her father, pushing the child from him. John soon returned with the tobacco and rum, and Mr. ———, took a glass before sitting down to their coarse and scanty dinner. He diluted a small portion and presented it to the lips of the babe. The mother uttered "don't Mr. ———" in a low voice, as if fearful the older children would observe, and turned the child away. Mr. ——— threw the contents of the cup on the well-scoured floor, muttering at the same time something about her foolish whims: and then added in a lower voice, I see how it is, the children will be taught to despise me in my own house. No, husband, said the wife mildly, they will always be taught by me to love and respect you; but I know, if you reflect a moment, you would be loth to create in your children an appetite for rum.—Let us say no more at present; I know you regret as much as I do the dangerous habits you have acquired, and I trust you will yet have resolution to leave it off. Mr. —— looked round on his neat but ill furnished dwelling, and a tear started in his eye, as he looked at his pale delicate wife. Hannah, said he, you were never born to live in such a house. I don't mind privations myself, husband, but for your sake and the children's, I could wish we were differently situated. Our poverty now prevents our association with a class in which I know you are qualified to shine, and in which, she added with a timid smile, such habits are less common. Yes, and these unfortunate habits serve to keep us where we are. Will you pardon me, husband, if I give you an evidence of it? You know we have none of us been able to attend meeting this summer, for the want of suitable clothing. For the last two months I have made a minute of the money John has carried to purchase rum and tobacco. You would hardly have believed it, but it amounts to more than sufficient to purchase little Jane a bonnet and a pair of shoes, and me a comfortable gown.

And you, Hannah, have been suffering for the comforts of life, that I might indulge these destructive habits. How could you be so cheerful and patient, all the time! The wife burst into tears. Mr. —— knew the character of his wife too well to suppose she desired any humiliating confessions and promises on his part. He said nothing of his future conduct, but he silently resolved, and that, resolve was forever kept, that he would tamper no more with these pernicious stimulants. Theirs is now a lovely family, inhabiting a neat, tastefully furnished dwelling, which he has purchased by his industry and frugality, and they are surrounded by all the comforts and little elegancies of life. Mr. — — is now as much respected for his temperance, integrity, and sound understanding, as his wife is for her goodness, benevolence and piety.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

From English Papers received at this Office.

M. Pitrat, editor of the *Gazette du Lyonnais*, was condemned on 29th ult. by the Court of Assizes at Lyons, to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 1500 francs, having been found guilty of an attack upon the Royal dignity in an article which had recently been inserted in that journal.

Mr. Coke, the venerable representative for Norfolk, and father of the House of Commons, withdraws from public life at the end of the present session. Mr. Coke who has been elected for Norfolk in thirteen successive Parliaments, is now in his eightieth year. By his marriage with Lady Mary Keppell, a daughter of the Earl of Albemarle, he has an infant family of either four or five children.

The old Croaker.—Croaker was talking the other day about what he called an idle boast of some of the liberal members, that they had been returned to parliament *free of expense*. "And, indeed," added the conversant wit, "from the little they do, they seem determined to prove satisfactorily that they have been sent into the house *for nothing!*"

The Factory Bill.—The principal provisions of Mr. Sadler's bill to regulate the labor of children and young persons in the mills and factories of the United Kingdom are the following—

That no person under the age of twenty-one years shall be allowed to work during the night; that is to say between seven o'clock in the evening and six in the morning, in any of the mills or manufactories of the United Kingdom.

That no person, under the age of eighteen years, shall be employed in any mill or factory, in any description of work whatsoever, more than ten hours a day, nor more than eight hours on a Saturday.

That there shall be allowed to every child or young person, in the course of the day, at least one hour and a half for meals and rest.

That no children shall be employed in mills or factories, in any description of work whatsoever, under nine years of age.

That the ceiling and walls of mills and factories shall be whitewashed every year.

That the ceiling shall be — feet in height.

That offenders against this act shall forfeit a sum not exceeding £20, nor less than £10.

Only one penalty shall be recoverable in one day.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, of July 29.

LONDON POLICE.

Bow-street.—*Remarkable Case.*—On Tuesday a tall and very portly good-looking man, of gentlemanly appearance, about 60 years of age, accompanied by a very pretty young girl, and a police man of the M division, suddenly appeared before the magistrates, and the farmer asked "If there was any charge against Mr. B!" The magistrates were somewhat surprised; upon which the policeman said, the gentleman's name was Brown, and that he lived in Prospect-place, Walworth. An application having been made at Marlborough-street, a few days since by a lady, who alleged that her daughter had eloped with Mr. Brown from her school, he (the policeman) made inquiries, and found the gentleman and young lady at Prospect-place. When he informed Mr. Brown of the mother's application, Mr. Brown insisted on immediately going before a magistrate.

Mr. Minshull—I have heard of no charge against *Mr. Brown*.

Mr. Brown said he would explain. The young lady now before their worships was the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Milner, rector of Middleton, near Littlehampton, in Sussex, one of ten children left with her mother when Dr. Milner died. An application was made on her behalf to the corporation established for the relief of the children of the clergy who may have fallen into distress, and that body consented to advance their usual sum of 35*l.* towards her maintainance and education at school. She was then placed at school in the establishment of a Mrs. Field, at Marlow, Buckinghamshire, who agreed to take her for three years for 60*l.*, in the character of an apprentice, the difference of 25*l.* to be made up by her friends. The balance, however, was not paid, and she became distressed for the want of the necessaries becoming her situation; and three months ago she ran away from the school, and came to London. He (Mr. Brown) having been informed of this circumstance, employed Ruthven and other police officers to endeavor to trace her, and he at length succeeded in finding her at a house in the Borough, from whence he took her to his own residence, where she had remained ever since. It had been stated in the newspapers that she had eloped with him from school, which was scandalously false; his only anxiety being to preserve *her* from destruction. She was found by the officers wandering about in the Borough, and since that period he had been exerting himself to raise a subscription for her, in order to procure her respectable employment, and provide for her future comfort and happiness. In this object he had been assisted by the Bishop of Chichester, the Duke of Portland, the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, the Duchess of Kent, Mr. Penn, (of Pennsylvania) residing in Spring-gardens, Mr. Drummond, and Mr. Childs, the bankers, all of whom had subscribed sums of money, amounting in the whole to £57. The Bishop of Chichester, however, in lending his aid for the daughter, begged he might not be drawn into a correspondence with the mother, to whom he had a great dislike. "The fact is," added Mr. Brown, "that the object of Mrs. Milner in making the application at the police-office, was to obtain a part of the money which she knows had been subscribed for her daughter."

Mr. Minshull—On what terms have you lived with Mr. Brown?

Miss Miller—As his guest, merely, Sir; and he has been very kind to me.

Mr. Minshull—Still I cannot understand why this case comes before me.

The policeman said Mr. Brown had been informed that Mrs. Milner had been waiting about this office all day on Monday to make a charge, and that was the reason he came here.

Mr. Minshull—Are you a married man, Mr. Brown?

Mr. Brown—No, Sir; I have a housekeeper, a highly respectable woman.

Mr. Minshull, (to Miss M.)—Where did you sleep in Mr. Brown's house.

Miss Miller—With his housekeeper, Sir.

The Policeman—The housekeeper herself told me that fact, Sir.

Mr. Minshull—Really I hardly know how I have jurisdiction to act in this case; but here is a young, and, I believe, an innocent girl, placed in a very singular predicament. It is my duty, as a magistrate, to protect innocence and to punish the wrongdoer. Mr. B. says, Mrs. Miller's object is to obtain the money which has been subscribed for her daughter. This may be so, and probably is the fact. I think the best way would be to write to the clergyman of the parish were her mother resides, and state the circumstances, and request him to make inquiry, and through him I will receive any communication that the mother may have to make.

Mr. Burnaby, the clerk, wrote a letter to that effect, and when he had finished it, the policeman said he had

POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Arrive.		Close.	
Eastern	about 3 A. M.	Eastern	at 4 P. M.
Southern	at 6 P. M.	Southern	4 A. M.
Western	about 5 P. M.	Western	5 P. M.

THE MARKET.

Superfine Flour has declined, and is dull of sale at $6, and no transaction of consequence for export. Rye Flour and Corn Meal remain steady at former prices. Wheat is lower; two or three cargoes sold at 112½ cents. Corn has supported last week's prices. A small lot of Rye sold at 70 cents. Oats 37½ cents. Whiskey is in demand at 30 cents from stores.—*Price Current.*

The annexed wholesale price current is carefully corrected every Friday, by Messrs. J. & H. Whitney, merchants, No 321 Market street.

WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl. fresh from wagon	$6 00
RYE do. do. do.	4 [illegible]
WHEAT, per bushel	1 [illegible]
RYE, do.	[illegible]
CORN, do.	[illegible]
CLOVER SEED do.	[illegible]
TIMOTHY SEED, do.	[illegible]
HERD SEED, do.	[illegible]
BARLEY, Good, do.	1 00
FLAXSEED, do.	1 [illegible]
OATS, from wagon, do.	[illegible]
WHISKEY, do. per gal. in hhds.	[illegible]
Do. do. do. in bbl.	[illegible]
COTTON, per lb.	[illegible]
BUTTER, No. 1, in kegs, per lb.	[illegible]
EGGS, per dozen	[illegible]
LARD, western, per lb.	[illegible]
TALLOW, do.	[illegible]
HAMS, western, do.	[illegible]
BACON, do do.	[illegible]
BEESWAX, do.	[illegible]
LINSEED OIL, per gal.	[illegible]
FEATHERS, per lb.	[illegible]
HIDES, Rio Grande and La Plata, per lb.	[illegible]
LEATHER, SOLE, per lb.	[illegible]
COMMON WOOL, washed, per lb.	[illegible]

LA BELLE NATURE.—THE CELEBRATED PICTURE has returned from a visit to Baltimore, and is now exhibiting in South Fourth street, the 2d building north of Chesnut street. Sept 15

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO THE WORK IN a small family of five persons where there are no young children. No person need apply without being able to furnish satisfactory recommendations, or make unquestionable references—the situation will probably be permanent. Apply at No. 230 South side of Spruce, two doors below Seventh street. Sept 15

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY J. G. AUNER, Bookseller, No. 333 Market below 9th street, The Sylva Americana; or a description of the Forest Trees indigenous to the United States, Practically and Botanically considered, illustrated by more than one hundred engravings, by Dr. J. Brown.

Paxton's Introduction to the Study of Human Anatomy with illustrations and additions, by W. Lewis, Jun. M. D.

The 8th vol. of the Library of Useful Knowledge being the 3d vol of Muller's Universal History.

Shipper's New Latin Grammar with a Vocabulary.

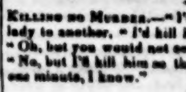
Also, received a fresh supply of the Life of John Henry Stilling, translated by E. L. Hazelius, D. D.

Constantly on hand a general supply of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books and Stationary.

CHEAP CLOTHING.—SNYDER & HUTTON, Merchant Tailors, at the Mansion House Fashionable Clothing Store, S. E. corner of Second and Pine streets, invite their friends and the public, to call and examine their very extensive assortment of new and seasonable Goods, which will be furnished to all who prefer paying CASH at ten per cent. less than customary prices.

Also, constantly in store, a large assortment ready made garments to be disposed of on the same terms as above, likewise Linen, Cotton, Lambs' Wool, Merino and Flannel Shirts and Drawers; Stocks, Shirt Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Hdkfs., Gloves, Suspenders and Hosiery, in the greatest variety.

THE STEAMBOAT WILMINGTON,



Has resumed her regular trips for Wilmington to Philadelphia, Daily. Leaves Wilmington, for Philadelphia, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and returning, leaves Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, for Wilmington, at 2 o'clock, P. M. every day. Fare 75 cents. Baggage at the risk [illegible]

Religion gives to time all its importance, and to eternity all its glory, and without it existence is a mere riddle.

Killing no Murder.—"I'd kill him," said one young lady to another, "I'd kill him, if he served me so!"—"Oh, but you would not commit murder, would you?"—"No, but I'd hill him so that he would not breathe for one minute, I know."

Why was the conqueror of Canaan like a child whom nobody fathers? Because he was the son of Nun.

The young of the albatross remain in their nests for a year before they can fly, and during that long period they are fed by the mother. The young bird, as it sits on the nest, is stately and beautiful. The white down, which is its first covering, giving place to its natural gray plumage, leaves half the creature covered with down, the other half is a fine compact of feathers, composed of white and gray; while the head is of a dazzling, silvery white. Their size is prodigious, one of them proving a tolerable load.

Anecdote of a Paddy.—An Irishman, standing on the tongue of a wagon, was run away with by a pair of horses, and had his legs very much bruised by the violent motion of the swingletrees. Some person, to whom he was relating the accident, asked him—"Why didn't you jump off, Patrick?"

"Faith, sir," returned Pat, "and it was as much as I could do to stay on."

Extraordinary Sensibility.—Mr. *Pierre Lagrave*, a musical *performer*, recently appeared among the competitors for the grand prize at the institution at Paris. He was twenty years old and had obtained the second grand prize last year. When the result was announced unfavorable to himself, such was the shock he experienced, that he was seized with convulsions, and died in about three hours.

Pores of the Human Body.—The skin of the human body is a very curious object for the microscope. By cutting a very thin piece with a very sharp knife or razor, and placing it to a good microscope, a multitude of small pores will be seen, through which the perspirable matter is supposed to be perpetually transmitted. These are seen in the second or under skin. There are said to be 1000 pores in the length of an inch, and of course in the surface of an inch square there will be one million, through which either the sensible or the insensible perspiration is continually issuing.

If there are 1,000,000 pores in every square inch, the following calculation is made of the number in the whole body; The surface of the body of a middle sized person is reckoned to contain fourteen feet; and as each foot contains 144 inches, the number of pores will be 2,016,000,000.—*Sailor's Magazine.*

The forthcoming edition of the Cracker Dictionary, we understand will contain the following definition of Nullification—

"*Nullification*—The abstract idea of the little end of the tail of nothing."

Fate of Llorente.—Amongst the individuals, whom chance threw into my way in Paris, says Depping in his Reminiscences of a German's life in Paris, was Llorente, the enlightened, talented, and persecuted historiographer of the Inquisition. I frequently paid him a visit, and found him to be an extremely well read scholar. On one occasion, I met him in the street, early in the morning; upon asking him where he was coming from, he replied, "I hired myself last night to watch a dead man's body! How little did I dream, when a canon at Toledo, and a privy-councillor at Madrid, that I should ever be forced to earn my daily bread by mounting guard over a defunct Parisian." Soon after this occurrence, Peyronnet ordered him instantly to quit France; such was the will and pleasure of the Jesuits about the court; poor Llorente was compelled to obey the unfeeling mandate, and he scarcely regained his native soil, when he fell a prey to wretchedness and destitution.

England and America.—Blackwood's late Magazine, speaking of the petty jealousies that exist between the people of this country and those of Great Britain, has the following amusing paragraph:—"England and America are two fine women— and not only so, but they are mother and daughter. England is fat, fair, and forty, and fit for the arms of a King. America is in her teens, and a morsel for a President. As long as they pursue each her own path, and are proud, each of her own lord or lover, both can bear, without any painful uneasiness, the thought of each other's beauty, and smilingly blow kisses from their hands across the Atlantic. Yet 'twould be too much to expect, that when they speak of each other's charms, they should always select the most seducing; that when they touch on each other's defects, they should point to the least prominent. 'Tis not in nature."

[illegible] AMONG THE COBWEBS—NO. 1.

You that delight in [illegible]
[illegible]
As [illegible]
[illegible] and Jews,
I'll [illegible]
Wherein [illegible]
Go [illegible] a Coffee House,
It [illegible]—Old Song.

The [illegible] Coffee House is of all places in town the most of news and newspapers. Do you want to see the newspapers—go to the Coffee House—do you want to hear news—go to the Coffee House—to see people—to see ships, or to see the [illegible]—go to the Coffee House. But above all do you want to hear who's good or who's broke, go of all spots in Christendom to the Coffee House. There [illegible] presidents of the world who deal [illegible] have more than they know what to do with, and are disposed to lend it to others who have not enough, for a consideration, which must always be in shape of [illegible], bonds, good endorsement, or a deposit of something valuable. At the Coffee House you may soon learn to guess who is solvent, and who insolvent—who will hold on if debt those [illegible], and who will default. The Coffee House is a most invaluable institution—the lounger would not know what to do without it—the newsmonger who takes an afternoon paper, must be there at the arrival of every mail, in order that he may read at fountain head in the morning, the same news which is to delight him in his evening paper. The dealer in cotton must monitor there too, in order to hear what is the opinion of an opposite neighbor respecting the new crop. The vender of flour goes there on the same [illegible], and concludes his bargain, either of purchase or sale, happy if he can raise the prices when a seller, and depress them if a buyer.

We sauntered there this morning in search of ship news, and found the details [illegible] of two transactions, which, it seems have made a great noise in the little world where they occurred. Our narrator was extremely loquacious, entering into all the particulars, and we thought like Mrs. Trollope and Captain Hall, turning them in a very adroit manner to suit his own views of things. A character or two good for all the purposes of 'change thought we, as we turned to perform the business up which we had entered; for a break, at "the Coffee House" is an affair which alters the complexion of a man surprisingly. We slowly marched back to our green table, with its piles of pens, ink and newspapers, and could but remember the lecture on charity of the poet Burns, as we commenced our "Cobwebs" with a poetical quotation, as we will end it in the rhyme of that inimitable poet, commending the last lines to the uncharitable of all ages, sexes and nations:—

"Then gently scan your brother man,
Still gentler sister woman;
Though they may gang a kennin wrang,
To step aside is human:
One point must still be greatly dark,
The moving why they do it;
And just as lamely can ye mark,
How far perhaps they rue it.

"Who made the heart, 'tis He alone
Decidedly can try us;
He knows each chord, its various tone,
Each spring its various bias:
Then at the balance let's be mute,
We never can adjust it;
What's done we partly may compute,
But know not what's resisted."

A ROMANTIC TAR.

Passing up Wall Street, our attention was arrested by the violent gesticulations of a son of Neptune who was going the same way, upon the opposite side walk;—being curious to know the reason for such an unwarrantable exhibition, we crossed over and ran close under his lee, he being apparently so entirely absorbed with his subject, that the impertinence passed unnoticed. He was the very beau ideal of a thorough tar,—a tarpaulin upon his head,—check shirt,—black neck-cloth, tied in the true sailor's knot,—round jacket, and an ample pair of canvass trowsers, that shivered in the breeze like a split main-sail. Yet despite his colors, when we came to reconnoitre his very [illegible], we were convinced that he carried a rich cargo of intelligence. There was a flash in his eye that told he knew of other things than cat-heads, hawsers, and old junk; there was a soul within him, capacious as his own element—the ocean—and now it [illegible] a tempest that the voice of [illegible]

OUSELEY'S STATISTICS.

It is not among the least singular characteristics of this revolutionizing age, that we should have presented to us by an Englishman, and an *attache* of a British legation, the most full, fair, and candid exposition of American affairs, that has yet been published. It marks a revolution in sentiment in the transatlantic world, at which we cannot but be highly gratified. After all the distorted views, and still more distorted reasoning and influence with which foreign writers have confused the world, with regard to the political and social feelings and prospects of the United States, it is a source of deep satisfaction to meet with one, writing in our own language, and belonging to that nation which we in common with all freemen must prize above the rest of Europe, who has employed a discriminating and vigorous mind in the task of examining and illustrating America as it is. With opportunities beyond all his predecessors, he has devoted himself with perseverance, assiduity and success, to the employment; and the production must rank the author among the most clear, concise, and authentic writers, who have devoted their pages to this interesting subject. We hazard but little in saying that even to our own citizens, the information contained in this small volume will be an acceptable offering; while to the European world, the facts developed and the views laid down, are pregnant with the most important lessons in government and economy. The enlarged and liberal notions entertained by Mr. Ouseley of the nature of our political institutions are well expressed as follows:—

"In examining the nature of the transatlantic republic, we find not the astute tyranny of an Italian aristocracy, nor the abuses of usurped powers; neither do we witness the conflicts between an insatiate populace and a proud and unfeeling nobility, as in Rome; while the internal struggles, the want of unity and force, are obviated by a federal union, unknown to the republics of antiquity.

"We may perhaps expect, arguing from what we see of the violence of contested elections at home, that they must, *a fortiori*, be attended with tumult and riot a thousandfold worse in a country where something nearly approaching to universal suffrage exists, whereas we find that, compared with our assemblies, the elections of the United States are order itself, pelting, mobbing, or brawling, are almost unheard of on such occasions, and more than all, there is little or no bribery, or possibility of succeeding merely by dint of money."

Our system, he thinks, has worked wonderfully well for our prosperity, and appears as likely to last and adapt itself to future exigencies, with as fair a prospect of success as the nature of human institutions can promise.

In reviewing our judiciary system he adverts with great force and justice to the singularly independent position of the judges, as operating powerfully in the furtherance of justice, and places in high relief the intangible position of the head of our Supreme Court, as compared with the position of the Lord Chancellor of England. In remarking on this subject, occasion is taken for a high compliment to the venerable Marshall, which to an American bosom must be as grateful as it is well-merited.

The misrepresentations of previous travellers are the ground work for an examination embracing the social system and the financial concerns of the Union, which will be read with deep interest, and referred to with confidence as well on this as the other side of the Atlantic. Mrs. Trollope is handled without gloves, and Capt. Hall's false deductions are fairly blown up, or otherwise demolished. Our country is cleared from a charge of want of respect to religion which has obtained some footing from the misrepresentations of English tourists, and the general urbanity of our people as regards language and behaviour, is handsomely and forcibly vindicated. Mr. O. is one of those liberal-minded gentlemen of whom we regret that so few find their way across the Atlantic, that can admire a high-minded, intelligent, enterprising people, who bring deserts into cultivation, extend railroads across the wilderness, carry canals over the highest hills, or [illegible] the rapids of the Mississippi, and raise towns as if by magic among [illegible] forests, even if they should be so lost to refinement as to carry victuals to their lips with a knife.

By far the greater part of this book, however, is devoted to the financial concerns of the Union. It is clearly shewn, in refutation of the doctrines of some recent European writers that on the score of [illegible] in the government, we are beyond comparison better off than the people of France or England; and that these expenses are likely to lessen in ratio as our population becomes dense.

In the course of the work he is at some pains to show, an operation quite unnecessary for his readers on this side of the "big water," that the tenure of property is quite as secure in America, as in England; and that this results from the nature and formation of our peculiar institutions. We recommend it to our readers, as furnishing an instance of how completely a liberal mind can release itself from the trammels of early prejudice and education.

The tables in this book are of high value to the American reader, containing a mass of information that we did not suppose could be so conveniently embodied; and evince at once the assiduous research and complete success of the author.

We learn from the New York Journal of Commerce that a malignant disease exists among cattle in the neighborhood of Kipp's Bay—nine cows having died on one farm. One of these had been examined, and a large quantity of blood found upon the heart, the stagnation of which appeared to have been the cause of its death.

A "Tobacco Planter of Virginia," offers in the New York Evening Post to stake all he is worth, 70 or $80,000, that Andrew Jackson will be elected president in November! This is a heavy bet; is any body ready to take it?

We give below a table of the Representatives and Electors of each state under the new census, as well as a statement of votes as given at the last presidential canvas:

		Representatives.	Electors.
1	New York,	40	42
2	Pennsylvania,	28	30
3	Virginia,	21	23
4	Ohio,	19	21
5	North Carolina,	13	15
6	Kentucky,	13	15
7	Tennessee,*	13	15
8	Massachusetts,	12	14
9	South Carolina,†	9	11
10	Georgia,	9	11
11	Maryland,*	8	10
12	Maine,	8	10
13	Indiana,	7	9
14	New Jersey,	6	8
15	Connecticut,	6	8
16	Vermont,	5	7
17	New Hampshire,	5	7
18	Alabama,	5	7
19	Louisiana,	3	5
20	Illinois,	3	5
21	Rhode Island,	2	4
22	Missouri,	2	4
23	Mississippi,	2	4
24	Delaware,	1	3
		240	288

* Chosen by Districts.
† Electors appointed by the Legislature.
And all the states, except as above, by general ticket.

ELECTION IN 1828 FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

States.	Jackson vote.	Adams vote.	Jackson majority.	Adams majority.
Maine,	13,927	20,773		6,846
N. Hampshire,	22,922	24,124		2,202
Vermont,	8,335	24,364		16,011
Massachusetts,	6,019	29,837		23,818
Rhode Island,	0,821	2,754		1,933
Connecticut,	4,548	13,838		9,390
New York,	140,763	135,413	5,350	
New Jersey,	21,951	23,761		1,810
Pennsylvania,	101,652	50,843	50,304	
Delaware,*				
Maryland,	24,565	25,527		0,962
Virginia,	26,752	12,101	14,654	
North Carolina,	37,857	13,918	23,939	
South Carolina,*				
Georgia,	19,362	0,642	18,720	
Alabama,	13,384	1,931	11,450	
Mississippi,	6,772	1,584	5,191	
Louisiana,	4,605	4,078	0,527	
Tennessee,	44,193	2,240	41,935	
Kentucky,	39,084	31,172	7,912	
Ohio,	67,597	63,396	4,201	
Indiana,	22,237	17,052	5,185	
Illinois,	9,560	4,659	4,901	
Missouri,	8,272	3,400	4,872	
	643,006	507,412	199,656	63,972
	507,412	———	63,972	———
	135,594		235,634	

* Electors appointed by the Legislature.

THE CHOLERA.

We have great reason to be thankful in Philadelphia that we have had so light a visitation of the Cholera. In New York it would seem the disease continues to commit as great ravages as it did here in the worst times. The papers state that it is certainly not true, that the profligate and destitute alone are now marked out by the disease. The number of respectable sufferers is becoming greater. This only admonishes all to pay the strictest attention to health. The profusion of vegetables and fruits continues to be a great temptation, and the *night air* is now peculiarly dangerous. We learn, officially, that the whole number of interments, during the week ending on Saturday, was 355, of which *two hundred and one* were of Cholera. The ravages of the epidemic have recently been principally in the Sixth Ward, and at Greenwich. It is said that it yet continues virulent at Yorkville and Harlem. We now seldom hear of a case in the lower or business part of the city.

There were 332 deaths in Baltimore during the week ending on Saturday last, of which 226 were of Cholera; and 22 of Cholera Infantum. Of the deaths, 122 were coloured persons, 109 free, and 13 slaves. There were 23 deaths by Cholera within the twenty-four hours ending on Monday at noon.

Boston.—The Boston Patriot of Saturday says:—"On Thursday evening about 11 o'clock, the watchmen found a woman in a state of intoxication in the street, and conveyed her to the watch house at the south part of the city, where she passed the night. Yesterday morning she was found to be affected with decided cholera, of which she died at half past ten, at the hospital in Boylston street. She said her name was Elizabeth Hunt. In her pocket were found a bottle of rum, half spent, a pack of cards, and a phial of medicine, probably a cholera specific."

Pottsville.—One death by cholera is reported for the last week.

Providence.—Three new cases were reported at Providence on the 6th inst.

New Haven.—Seventeen new cases and 4 deaths were reported for the week ending on the 5th inst.

Montreal.—We are happy to learn from the Montreal Gazette, that the disease is evidently on the decline in that city. The only case, say the Editors of that paper, for a week past, in *private* practice, is that of Lieut Col. MacKay, which terminated fatally on the morning of the 6th.

Hagerstown, Sept 5. Along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the situation of the laborers is represented as truly distressing. They are dying at the rate of twelve and fifteen a day.

Norfolk.—The Norfolk Herald of Thursday, says: "Some few cases have occurred since our last report, 'with all the characteristic symptoms of the disease,' but the patients are doing well. One of our physicians distinctly says, in reply to our inquiries—'I have no doubt the disease is rapidly declining, and so far as my practice extends, I have rarely known our town more healthy.'"

Elizabeth City, N. C.—Four cases and one death were reported for the week ending on the 1st inst.

Washington City.—Sixty-two new cases and fifteen deaths were reported for the 48 hours ending at noon on Sunday. Several very respectable persons, says the National Intelligencer, have recently died of the disease.

Alexandria.—Two cases were reported on the 7th instant.

Richmond.—The Whig of Saturday says:—"Yesterday the Board of Health reported a case of cholera on the authority of Drs. Nelson and Cullen, two Physicians of distinction. Every man in such cases, considers himself competent to form an opinion, and there has been accordingly, much learned discussion on the question whether it was the real cholera, the true 'Sp[illegible] [illegible], or a pretender merely, and some disposition has been manifested to consider the Physicians who reported, and the Board of Health which published the case."

FOR THE SATURDAY BULLETIN.

THE PARDONING POWER.

In the month of September, 1830, two men, the one named Richard Jones, and the other John Leverow, were arrested in this county, and charged with two different highway robberies. One was upon the person of a reputable countryman, who at the time was riding upon the Lancaster road, two or three miles beyond the Permanent Bridge. The robbers led him into an adjacent wood, pulled him from his horse, and by means of pistols, clubs, and masks, as well as threats against his life, took from him his watch and his money. This was in the afternoon, a short time before sunset. The countryman as soon as released gave the alarm, and pursuit was made, but the robbers escaped. The *next* even about dusk, on the river road, one or two miles above Frankford, these same men committed another robbery upon a gentleman and lady, by stopping the gig in which they rode, and by dint of the same weapons and menaces, took from them a watch and their purses and money. For this robbery they were pursued and arrested late the same night. The property of each of the persons robbed was found upon these two men. They were tried at the court of Oyer and Terminer in the month of November following, and upon the most conclusive and undisputed evidence, were both convicted upon three indictments, for the robberies of the different persons; indeed Leverow, the younger of the two, pleaded guilty to the charges against him. They were both ascertained to be old convicts from the Walnut Street Prison; Jones being notorious for his fierce and reckless character. For the offences above stated, Jones was sentenced by Chief Justice Gibson to ELEVEN YEARS solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary. Leverow being under all the circumstances, deemed in some degree less criminal, received a shorter term of punishment, viz: EIGHT YEARS confinement in the same prison.—These sentences were serious and exemplary; but it may be presumed that the Judge, who passed them, apportioned them to the serious crimes the prisoners had committed, and to the aggravation of their previous guilty lives.

Will it not surprise those to whom our recent penal code was commended, not for its cruelty, but for its *certainty*, and for its promises of long and assured time for the reformation of grievous criminals; those who were taught to expect that in the new penitentiary system, the pardoning power would never be abused, for the simple reason that it would in no instance be *used*; those who profess to respect even the name of "equal justice," to hear that Jones, the greater criminal, was a few weeks ago PARDONED by the Governor, and that Leverow is still suffering the punishment of the law. Such is the fact! The Governor has unbarred the door of the solitary cell, long before the sentence of the law said it should be opened. It is confidently affirmed that there was no reason for this lenity to Jones, in a single mitigating circumstance in his last offences; some lucky chance has set him at large; and Leverow, less fortunate, remains in his contracted dungeon; the object of a pity, however ill-founded, still unavoidable. The pardon of Wilson, two years ago, is still remembered with disapprobation; the *death* of Porter on that occasion, perhaps made the fact more startling; but the pardon of Jones and the continued confinement of Leverow, render the cases similar in evil principle. The Eastern Penitentiary by this early and most pernicious precedent, is proved to be a place from which the veriest criminal may soon escape *if he happens to have good luck with the Governor!* Who saw fit to intercede with the Executive for Jones's pardon?—whether a single officer of that justice intended for him, a single officer of the Penitentiary, or a single person belonging to the State of Pennsylvania recommended him; are questions fully authorized to

PUBLIC INQUIRY.

COMMUNICATION.

There are certain general and fundamental rules for the preservation of health, which every man should make it his business to learn; they are but few, are easily understood, and should govern his conduct under *all* circumstances. Experience, for instance, soon shews him which of the numerous articles of food that flatter his palate, agree with him, and those that do not. The same is true with respect of the fluid part of his diet. This being well ascertained, *he has nothing to do* (so far as this is concerned) *but to eat and drink* MODERATELY *of what he likes, and has uniformly found to agree with him, and to be as regular as possible in all his habits.* An observance of this golden rule will be found to be of more value even during the prevalence of cholera, than all the camphor bottles, pitch plasters, and thieves vinegar, that ever issued from the druggist's shops. The sudden relinquishment of any habit in diet, while in health, is always attended with some disturbance, in the animal economy, relaxing or stimulating it, as the case may be, and thus, instead of securing it against the attacks of disease, in fact laying it open to them.

There are hundreds of respectable, sober citizens, in this place as well as others, who, for years, have been in the habit of taking their glass of ale, weak brandy and water, or something better than water, as the saying is, who, though actually suffering under a deranged state of the digestive organs in consequence of the suddenly abandoning their usual modicum for a glass of "pure Schuylkill," or "a little port wine," fear to return to it through dread of the cholera. Let all such give their fears to wind. The *drunkard*, indeed, is, and always will be, the peculiar food of the pestilence, come in what shape it may; nor does the *glutton* fare much better; and it is because some men cannot, and others will not distinguish between the use of a good thing and its *abuse*, that we have had such a revolting and senseless interdicts laid upon the good things that Heaven hath given us. Malt liquors, it is true, are only wholesome when perfectly sound, and after all fermentation has subsided in them. The cathartic trash we too often meet with called *fresh* beer, may, indeed, produce diarhœa, or something worse. But sound, old, vinous ale is another thing. It is a wholesome, nutritious drink, in whose elements chemistry discovers nothing but a small portion of alcohol, sugar, gum, gluten, starch, lupuline, &c. If you like it and it agrees with you, drink moderately of it, and it will do you no harm. So says

A PHYSICIAN.

A CARD.

The Physicians attached to the Crown Street Hospital, take this opportunity of publicly expressing their feelings of respect and gratitude to the Rev. Dr. Hurley for the many kind offices and attentions rendered them whilst engaged in the discharge of their official duties at that establishment. To his individual munificence, in appropriating his *private dwelling* for the purposes of a *public Hospital*, the city is no less indebted than to the pastoral zeal displayed in fearlessly facing the Pestilence, and in administering to the physical and religious wants of the sick and of the dying.

We would do violence equally to the cause of humanity and to our own feelings, were we not to pay the tribute of our warmest thanks to "The Sisters of Charity," OLYMPIA and ISABELLA, for their assiduous and untiring zeal in co-operating with us to relieve the unfortunate sufferers. Need we add that to their soothing and solicitous care have the sick been eminently indebted for that comfort and consolation which can only emanate from pure and genuine Christian Charity.

Mr. Vigne, a recent and enlightened traveller in the United States, expresses much distrust of the universality of suffrage. He does not believe that its votes are purchased with money, but the system of TREATING is common enough. "Why sir, quoth an old woman, I guess Mr. A. is the fittest man of the two, but t'other whiskies the best."

Mr. V. must not conclude that they who drink the treat, consider themselves pledged to the treater. We can tell an anecdote worth as much as his. "Why Sir, exclaimed a baffled candidate, that rascal who just voted against me, has been drinking at my expence for two months." Nevertheless, the treating system deserves all the execration the traveller may bestow.—*Richmond Whig.*

Boston, September 8.

Serious Accident.—A serious accident occurred at the store of Mr. T. B. MacKay, in Merchant's Row, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Samuel Parkman Baldwin, son of the late Luke Baldwin, Esq. had been marking two bundles of furs in the third loft of the store, and while engaged in that business, the porter, unperceived by him, opened the scuttle, with the view of lowering them. Mr. Baldwin turning round suddenly made a misstep, and fell through the scuttle to the ground floor dislocating his neck, and otherwise injuring his body and limbs. He survived the accident a short time only. He was about twenty-two years of age.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of H. B. M. Packet Lady Ogle at Boston, we are in possession of London dates to the 4th of August, inclusive, being four days later than former advices.

IRELAND.

Accounts from Dublin of August 1st, contain particulars of additional breaches of the peace. There was a great scarcity of hands, in consequence of the combination not to work for the tithe-payers, nor permit it to be done. This has led to much fighting and some bloodshed. A letter on the state of the counties of Kilkenny and Connaught, contains the following remarks:—

The character of the peasantry of Ireland has been greatly changed within these few years—some say for the better, others for worse; but I shall give you the facts. Since January last, the Lord Lieutenant has been offering £300 reward for any approver who may come forward from among the 2,000 people present at the massacre, and no one has accepted it. Nay, more, the Irish Executive cannot get one individual out of the 200,000 who were present at the Ballykale anti-tythe meeting, to prove that Col. Butler took the chair there.

Forty-eight families of Lord Aldborough's tenants, in the county of Wicklow, are under process of ejectment for the non-payment of arrears in the tithes, (no rent.)

FRANCE.

In the private correspondence of the Times, dated Paris, August 1st, it is stated, that the three days did not pass off wholly without interruption of the peace; some young men having been attacked on the Pont de Arcole, for singing the Marseilloise hymn, by the Sergens de Ville. Some were said to have been killed; but it was supposed no judicial investigation would take place.

Geoffroy, the young painter who was condemned to death by one of the military courts-martial in June, and who made so successful an appeal to the Court de Cessation, was tried on the 31st of August in the regular way at the assizes. He was found guilty on a minor count only, and the court sentenced him to ten years' hard labor in one of the bagnios. The jury expressed their astonishment at the nature of the sentence, and declared that they had returned the verdict under the full impression that a political offence was not punishable in the same way as highway robbery.

A correspondent of the same paper, under date of July 31st, states that, the death of the young Duke of Reichstadt is not so unimportant an event as it might seem out of France; as it had disappointed a party composed, not only of Napoleon's old adherents, but of a new generation, friends of a constitutional monarchy, who see no improvement in the state of things under another Bourbon; and who looked to Austria for aid in their projects.

The same correspondent says—

"M. de Chateaubriand is on the point of quitting Paris again for Switzerland. He seems quite disgusted with every thing and every body here, and it must be confessed that the treatment he has lately experienced was enough to make him so. But he is more particularly incensed against M. de Montalivet, the Minister of the Interior, to whom he had made confidential communications, relative to the Duchess de Berri, precisely because he was anxious not to be implicated in her affairs, and who treacherously availed himself of these confidential communications, to order that he should be arrested and examined, under pretext that he (M. de Chateaubriand, was co-operating with the Duchess."

PORTUGAL.

The account received in England of a general action fought between Don Pedro and Don Miguel, near Coimbra, the former having 8,000 the latter 12,500 men, in which Don Miguel was completely defeated, is confirmed by a telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, stating that Miguel was completely routed, and that the liberating army was in full march for Lisbon, and that a large party of Miguel's forces have joined Don Pedro.

A letter from Lisbon, dated July 22d, says:—Seven ships of war, among them an armed steam vessel, with Admiral Sartorius, arrived off on the 19th, and they are now at anchor within little more than gunshot of the Bugio. Their flags are distinctly to be seen. Don Miguel is at the passage of Cachias, off which his fleet, consisting of a line of battle ship, a frigate, three corvettes, and two brigs, is lying, and it is understood to be under sailing orders, to proceed forthwith to attack its antagonists, 'the rotten ships and mere boats,' as they have many times been contemptuously styled by the *Gazette*. I doubt very much if it will cross the Bar, although the ships are much heavier than the Queen's.

In consequence of a shot having been fired from Belem tower on the British schooner of war Viper, on the 19th, the commandant had been removed from that fort by order of Don Miguel.

The main body of Don Pedro's forces under Count Villa Flor had crossed the Douro, and were at Vonga on the 19th, when they heard that the Miguelite troops amounting to 15,000 men, including 1,500 cavalry, were advancing upon Oporto from Aveiro. Count Villa Flor, being without cavalry, did not think it prudent to risk a battle with the river at his back, and confident in the discipline of his soldiers determined to retire across the Douro to Oporto, which he effected in good order. Thus Oporto was covered, and the Count had his right wing protected by the Douro, and his left by the sea. The Miguelites reached Vouga, where they learnt that Don Pedro's troops had retreated; and, flushed with the hope of an easy conquest, dispatched 5000 of their number to cross the Douro at Oporto, if possible, or at all events to cover the road to Coimbro, while the rest made the passage of the river at the pass of Souza, with the intention of attacking Oporto on the north of the Douro. Don Pedro's troops advanced to meet them, and came up with them at Valengo, on the 23d, when the Miguelites suffered a total defeat.

In the meantime, the 5,000 Miguelites made an attempt to cross the river at Oporto, but were repulsed with considerable loss, the gun boats on the river making great havoc among them.

On the 24th, the main body of Don Pedro's army again crossed the Douro, and were once more proceeding on their march towards Coimbra, the remnant of the 5000 retreating before them.

GREECE.

The terms of the Convention relative to the sovereignty of Greece, between his Majesty, the King of the French, and the Emperor of all the Russias, on the one part, and the King of Bavaria on the other, signed at London, May 7, 1832, as presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of his Majesty, are published in full. We have no room to-day for the articles, which, it is generally supposed, will adjust the boundary question both to the satisfaction of Greece and Turkey.

GERMANY.

Our accounts from Rhenish Germany continue to hold out a prospect that a general attempt to resist the resolutions of the Diet will be made. The last letters from Manheim states that great fermentation prevailed there. Meetings had been held, and associations formed, for the patriotic purpose of delivering the country from the humiliating yoke which it is intended to impose on it.

A Frankfort date of the 26th of July, states that the most intense anxiety and apprehension continued to increase and prevail, in consequence of the decrees of the Diet, particularly that prohibiting the circulation of political writings without the consent of the government.

That Hanover should be the first, and hitherto the only State, to promulgate the obnoxious resolutions, has created a most unfavorable impression in the minds of the public.

In Wurtemburg the greatest excitement prevails; protestations, requisitions for assembling the Chambers, pour in from all sides; one address to the King requires him to give a categorical declaration, whether it be his intention deliberately to violate the Constitution, in peaceably submitting to the mannate of the Diet, or not.

There was a report that the cholera had broken out in the Citadel of Antwerp; but the Journals of that place made no mention of it. It still prevailed in Holland, and had broken out in Rotterdam.

FROM PERNAMBUCO.

Captain Kurtz, of the brig Lela, arrived at New York from Rio Grande, informs that a Brazilian brig arrived a few days before he left, who informed that he had to cut his cables and leave Pernambuco in consequence of a revolution among the negroes at that place, who were murdering all the white inhabitants, indiscriminately. The above was confirmed by another vessel which arrived at Rio Grande. The brig was much cut up, by being fired into from the fort when leaving the bar.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Horrible Scene.—A scene was exhibited near Butler's Falls, on the Delaware, a few days since, the bare recital of which is enough to freeze the blood of the listener. A gentleman from that quarter gives the following particulars. We do not vouch for the correctness. A workman on the canal (we did not learn his name) loaded his gun towards night, as he said, to shoot intruders upon the lock, and left it standing in a corner of his house. His wife, fearful of the consequences, during his temporary absence from home, removed the flint, and left the piece in the same situation. The husband, on his return late in the night, ordered his wife to bed in company with a small boy; where she had lain but a short time, when he came into the room and pointing the gun directly at her, snapped it, with the intention of lodging the contents in her body. The piece of course missed fire. Discovering that the flint was removed, he seized a lighted candle, and holding it to the pan, succeeded in discharging it; but from the awkwardness of his position, being unable to take aim, the charge missed the intended victim. The woman and the boy then fled in opposite directions. The monster, failing in the pursuit of his wife, pursued the boy, and overtook him on one of the locks of the canal. A slight scuffle ensued, when suddenly losing hold of the lad, he fell over into the lock, and was instantly killed by the fall.

The Lowell, Massachusetts, Journal gives the particulars of an amusing scene which occurred there on Monday. An Engine Company was throwing water, when a wagoner, with his team, *ordered* the Company to clear the road, and permit him to *go to the right*, and when he had plenty of room to go to the left; but the company kept their ground, whereupon Mr. wagoner attempted to *ride* over company, engine and all. But the engine was turned upon him, and he was deluged with such a torrent of water as mortal man has hardly known since the great flood. Still he urged his horses on, but his horses urged themselves *back*. At length the engine was removed to the satisfaction of every one but the wagoner, who thought it a hard business that he was not permitted to *ride over it*, because the law allowed him the right side of the road!

Never too early nor too late.—We have this week, says the New York Commercial, recorded in our columns the marriages of two individuals of *one* family, who began to flourish at periods more than half a century remote from each other. The first was on Monday evening last. A young gentleman between *eighteen* and *nineteen* years of age, was married to a young lady after a courtship of *five* years—the first impressions having been formed at school. The second marriage took place on Wednesday evening; it was the *grand-father* of the young gentleman mentioned above. He is *seventy-four* years of age.

Suffrage in England.—The Liverpool Mercury publishes some remarkable facts, taken from a record which has been made out, of the sums paid to voters by the two parties at the last Liverpool election. It appears that of the 2186 freemen who voted for Mr. Ewart, 1303 town voters received £19,602, making an average of £15, 0s. 10½ per man. Of the 2149 who voted for Mr. Denison, 1336 received £22,368, making an average of £16 14s. 11½d. per man. We understand that on neither side are all the out-voters included in these statements, so that the number bribed must have been considerably greater than that stated above.

Death at Sea by Starvation.—The St. Johns, N. B. Herald of the 25th ult. says—"The brig Agec, 63 days from Belfast, arrived at quarantine on Monday. The report of the health office states, that she had 169 passengers when she sailed, 17 of whom, according to the captain's account, died of want during the passage, and one of small pox. Nothing can exceed the misery of these people—not only their own stock of provisions, but that of the vessel is completely exhausted, and the major part of them, when they arrived, had not tasted a mouthful for two days—they are wallowing in filth and present a sad spectacle."

Post-astrophe.—On Thursday, says the New Hampshire Spectator, a horse hitched to one of the posts or pillars which support the roof of the piazza of Captain Nettleson's hotel, became frightened and "pull'd away all altogether" upon it, bringing it down with a tremendous crash, together with some fifteen or twenty feet of the covering, amidst the crowd who stood on and about the piazza. The post is nearly forty feet in length, and although coming down thus unceremoniously, and popping its head into the bar room, where several persons were standing, no one was injured. A wag standing at a safe distance, observed that the spectators who stood in the doorway concluded that they could see quite as well a *leetle* further back.

The Baltimore Patriot says—The Almshouse, situate some miles from Baltimore, has been the scene of an impressive and awful warning to drunkards. Of about 500 inmates, (the number on the 15th July) 475 were intemperate persons; this accounts for the extreme mortality of the Cholera there, which numbered 125 victims, one-fourth of the whole. We are glad to learn that the epidemic has suddenly ceased at that place within a few days. It should be stated also, that of all the head persons and attendants at this scene of death, not one contracted the disease.

Among the applicants for pensions under the law passed at the last session of Congress, is Anthony Glean, the supposed hero of the Spy, who is now eighty-one years of age. His affidavit sets forth his many and various services, none of which, separately, nor collectively, entitled him to a pension under former acts. It is to be hoped that he will meet with no difficulty in obtaining the pittance at length granted, for want of proper evidence. But we believe, in this respect, the law is liberal, and does not require very strict proof.

Discard Melons.—If any further proof were wanting to show the poisonous effects of melons, we state a fact, and can give names, &c. by which four persons, from eating immoderately of melons, were all seized on Monday about the same time, and all died in a few hours. This occurred a few days since at a boarding house in the lower end of Maiden lane, New York. The deceased persons were warned of their danger by the landlord, but to no effect.

The Cincinnati Advertiser of the 3d inst says: "When the play was about half over on Saturday night, Mr. Caldwell came forth, and announced that our distinguished countryman, Washington Irving, had just arrived in our city, and was then in the theatre. This pleasing information was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause by the audience, a happy earnest of the welcome which Mr. Irving will receive from the citizens of the West. He is thrice welcome."

Port Carbon, Sept. 5.

Yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, a train of loaded coal wagons, 8 in number, came dashing furiously down the lateral railroad, leading from a mine of Col. Samuel P. Wetherill, to the Mill Creek railroad without horse or attendant. Near the town they encountered a train of ascending wagons, with a tremendous concussion. The driver escaped unhurt, but lost his horse. Most of the wagons were crushed. A spectator says that the descending wagons left a streak of fire along the road, and that the shock was like thunder, fragments of the shattered wagons being hurled into the air, and the road strowed with the ruins. This destruction of property proceeded, as we learn, from inattention.

Delays are dangerous always, more particularly, however, in the regular payment of premium after having effected insurance on your property, as the following transaction demonstrates:—The Columbian Gazette states that the heavy loss of the Union Hotel will fall exclusively on the proprietors—a building which had been insured for many years—because the proprietors, having agreed upon the terms and done all that was necessary towards the insurance, neglected to pay the premium!!

Two watchmen in Baltimore succeeded on Saturday morning, in arresting a pair of thieves, who had broken into a dry goods store. They were fortunate enough, likewise, to secure the merchandise, about a thousand dollars' worth, which the rogues had carried off and concealed.

An article dated Warrington, Virginia, September 8th, gives the following account of an incident which occurred at that place on the 31st of August. "While Chief Justice Marshall was sitting in the house of his son James, a shock of lightning prostrated before him his son James and Edward, his grand-son John, the son of Thomas Marshall, and two other grand children, John and Mary Harvie—the fluid pervaded the whole house. Messrs. George Alexander, Henry Marshall and John H. Thomas were also shocked, although not prostrated. For twenty minutes all of the first five were considered as dead; the application of *ice* water was immediate, and proved to be efficacious in the restoration of all. The Chief Justice, Major Ambler, and Thomas G. Marshall were in the room with the sons, but were not injured, although so much shocked as not to see the lightning or hear the thunder. The sufferers are all recovering."

A Fatal Mistake.—Last Monday a physician prescribed for a man who was unwell, in the upper of New York, *marshmallows tea*. The good woman of the house misunderstood the Doctor, and prepared, *fighled [illegible]*. The disease terminated in Cholera, and the patient died.

The War.—The arrival of the William Wallace at this port, from Galena, confirms the report, to which we alluded last week, of an engagement between a party of Sioux Indians and the hostile band of Sacs and Foxes. The victory over the latter was a most decisive one: two hundred of them being killed, and forty taken prisoners. Only about 70 warriors escaped. Among the prisoners, is Na-o-pope, the second in command in all the enterprises against the Whites, and the celebrated Prophet. Black Hawk, it is said by the prisoners, was wounded by a shot from the steam boat Warrior, in the action at the crossing of the Mississippi, and died three days afterwards.

Many conflicting accounts are given of the engagement. It appears that the Sioux were not alone concerned in the combat; but that they were assisted by parties of the Menominees and Winnebagoes.

The latter tribe, it is said, counselled the hostile Indians to hold out to the last; and then perfidiously turned against them, and aided in the massacre.

Blood enough has been shed, on both sides, in this remorseless war; and it is hoped that the small remnant of these infatuated savages may be saved from their victorious enemies. The clemency of the Government, after this terrible chastisement, should be called into exercise. Much as we have suffered from their depredations, we should not forget to temper justice with mercy.—*Missouri Republican.*

The Miner's Journal of Saturday says—Business continues to be very lively, and the shipments of coal this week, as will be seen by reference to the shipping list, are very extensive. Freights have risen to TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER TON, at which price boatmen receive no inconsiderable share of the profits of the trade. This well known fact should increase the number of those engaged in this branch of the business. BOATMEN AND BOATS are in very great demand, and the consideration now offered for their services is no where more inviting or attractive.

New Orleans, August 27th, 1832.

The United States schooner Grampus, Josiah Tatual, Esq. Commander at anchor outside the Bar, from a cruise of six months on the Mexican coast, with $300,000 in specie on board. The Grampus captured on the 16th inst. the Mexican schooner of war Montezuma, Captain Pedro Villeneale, for committing an act of piracy on the schooner William A. Turner 47 days of and from New York, for Metamoras. The officers and crew of the Montezuma, eight in number, including a company of soldiers, are in irons on board the Grampus; and ordered into a port in the United States.

From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

Bragging.—The Albany Argus offers to bet $500 on the electoral votes of several States, and includes in the number, Tennessee and Alabama, which we freely admit are for Jackson. But if the Money Changers are really willing to sport, we offer the following, with the proviso that in case of General Jackson's death before the votes are recorded it shall be considered void:—

$500 that Gen. Jackson will not receive the electoral vote of Pennsylvania.

$500	do	do	New York.
$500	do	do	Tennessee.
$500	do	do	Kentucky.
$500	do	do	Massachusetts.
$500	do	do	Delaware.
$500	do	do	Virginia.
$500	do	do	Connecticut.
$500	do	do	New Jersey.
$500	do	do	Alabama.
$500	do	do	South Carolina.
$500	do	do	Louisiana.

A few years ago the Whitehaven Company of Comedians were performing at a temporary theatre at Wigton, Cumberland. The green-room was a stable, and the other outbuildings being completely occupied, the said green-room was the only residence for a poor unfortunate calf just taken from the cow. This proved a very noisy companion, particularly in the early part of the evening, before the juvenile ox was supplied with his supper. To remedy the evil, the performers in rotation, or as they could oblige each other) hit upon the plan of holding their fingers in his mouth during every scene of interest; and while employed in gnawing the digits, he was tolerably quiet. On one occasion, however, when Harry Johnson was 'starring it' as *Richard*, the animal was left alone, and the following scene ensued. *Lady Anne*—Would I knew thy heart? *Richard*—'Tis figured in my speech. *Calf*—Baa! baa! *Richard*—Some of you go to the calf. *Lady Anne*—I fear me both are false. *Richard*—Then never man was true. *Calf*—Baa! baa. *Richard*—Why the devil don't one of you go and give the calf your fingers to suck?! The confusion of the actors and the mirth of the audience may easily be imagined.

So deeply and awfully have some people been impressed with the horrors of premature interment, that in one of the old imperial towns of Germany a plan has been devised and adopted, as a security against this as well as other evils. Every person, after death, is carried to a well ventilated room, constructed for that purpose, near the church; the corpse is warmly covered, and laid upon a table, the hands connected with strings, communicating with bells suspended in an adjacent room, where a watchman is constantly on duty. To ensure his vigilance, he is compelled every quarter of an hour to advance the finger of a dial which will only move at that interval of time. Two persons were saved by this expedient.

Industry.—Man must have occupation, or be miserable. Toil is the price of sleep and appetite, of health and enjoyment. The very necessity which overcomes our natural sloth is a blessing. The whole world does not contain a briar or a thorn which divine mercy could have spared. We are happier with the sterility, which we can overcome by industry, than we could have been with spontaneous plenty and unbounded profusion. The body and the mind are improved by the toil that fatigues them. The toil is a thousand times rewarded by the pleasure which it bestows. Its enjoyments are peculiar. No wealth can purchase them, no indolence can taste them. They flow only from the exertions which they repay.

BANK NOTE PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected for the Saturday Bulletin, by Sylvanus Lehman, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 4½ South Third Street.

	per cent dis.		per cent dis.
Banks in Maine	1	Juniata	unc
Except Hallowell and Augusta, Passamaquody, Kennebeck, Castine & Wiscasset,	[illegible]	New Hope	1a2
		DELAWARE.	
New Hampshire	1	Bank of Delaware	par
Vermont	1	Wilmington and Brandywine	do
Massachusetts	1	Farmers Bank	do
Rhode Island	1	Smyrna	do
Connecticut	1	MARYLAND.	
NEW YORK.		Baltimore Banks	par a ½
New York City	par-½	Annapolis	½a1
Franklin Bank	50	Easton	do
J. Barker's notes	uncertain	Fredericktown	do
Country Banks	½a1	Hagerstown	do
NEW JERSEY.		Westminster	do
State Bank at Camden	par	Susquehanna Bridge	do
Trenton Banking Co.	do	Elkton	unc
Mount Holly	do	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Cumberland at Bridgeton	do	Washington	½a1
State Bk N. Brunswick	par	Georgetown	do
Do. at Elizabethtown	do	Alexandria	do
Do. Morris	½a1	VIRGINIA.	
Do. Newark	½	Bank of Va. & Branches	1
Newark Bkg. & Ins. Co	do	Farmers Bk. & Branches	do
Com. Bk. Perth Amboy	½a1	Valley Bk. & Branches	½a1
Sussex	do	Ex. Br. at Romney	1-1½
Orange Bank	do	Wheeling	1½a2
Farm. Bank at Rahway	do	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Brunswick	do	State Bk. & Branches	2-3
Morris Canal	do	Cape Fear	do
Washington Bkg. Co	½a1	Newbern	do
Salem Banking Co	par a ½	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Peoples Bank at Paterson	½a1	Charleston Banks	½a1
Paterson	[illegible]	Others, no sale.	
Monmouth	50	GEORGIA.	
N. J. Man. Co. Hoboken	90	State Bk. & Branches	7-10
Jersey City Bank	90	Augusta	do
Franklin Bank	90	Macon	broken
State Bank at Trenton	90	Darien	7-10
PENNSYLVANIA.		OHIO.	
Philadelphia Banks	par	Chillicothe	1½a2
Germantown	do	Steubenville	do
Del. Co. at Chester	do	Marietta	do
Chester Co. at W. Ches.	do	Mount Pleasant	[illegible]
Montgomery County	do	Lancaster	do
Easton	do	Frank. Bk. of Colum.	do
Northampton	do	Western Reserve	do
Farm. Bank Bucks Co.	do	St. Clairsville	3
Do. Reading	do	Others	2a10
Miners' Bk at Pottsville	par	KENTUCKY.	
Wyoming Bk. Wilkesbarre	par	Old Bk. and Branches	20
Lebanon	par	Commonwealth	25
Lancaster	do	TENNESSEE.	
Harrisburg	do	State Bk. & Branches	3-4
Columbia Bridge	do	Bank of Nashville	20
Carlisle	[illegible]	Others uncertain.	
York	[illegible]		
Gettysburg	[illegible]	Alabama Banks	6-8
Chambersburg	[illegible]	State Bank at Natchez	do
Pittsburg	½a1	New Orleans	4
Brownsville	1½a1	Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, no sale.	
Erie	1½a2		
Huntingdon	[illegible]	Bank of Michigan	1½a2
Greensburg	[illegible]	Banks in Canada	3

This Paper (price sixpence) is for sale every Saturday by J. V. Colin, corner of South and Second Streets; J. C. Auner, 333 Market Street; A. D. Tarr, Fifth and Small st; David Clark's Book Store, Fourth opposite Branch street; and S. Taylor's Book Store, No. 385 North Second st.

SATURDAY BULLETIN.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 15, 1832.

☞ For general agent list, see fourth page.

NEW AGENTS FOR THE BULLETIN.
Wm. Hildebrand, P. M. East Berlin, Pa.
T. C. Dunham, Waterford, Va.
John P. Kemper, P. M. Warrenton, Va.
Samuel Pease, Jr. Paris, Ky.
James Mitchell, P. M. Front Royal, Va.
Wm. S. Warren Strasburg, Pa.
J. Ferguson, P. M. Springfield, Va.

The Board of Health reported last Saturday but one hundred and twenty-nine deaths in this city. This is about the average number at this time of the year. Of these, 18 were by malignant cholera, 15 summer complaint, 10 diarrhoea, 6 consumption, 2 drunkenness; 7 were over seventy years of age.

The bustle and activity of our citizens were never more strikingly observable than at this time. Anxiety respecting the cholera seems to be *entirely* banished; even the few who fled the pestilence have quietly returned, and conversation has resumed its usual topics and channels, except it be when melons or fruits are mentioned. Then we hear a few garrulous old bodies telling all about the state of their internal organisation, and how they ate, and did not eat, when they were frightened. It cannot be denied that the epidemic has produced some changes in the style of conversation—*bowels* (we should have been ashamed three months ago to put such a word in print) now go into genteel society, along with artificial teeth; even delicate ladies do not hesitate, since the panic, to use the word, while a few, more fastidious, are satisfied with "premonitory," or with working round the subject in a more genteel and original mode. So be it—we have no objection to the word since it became *fashionable*; it will long be a joke against the Rhode Islanders that they have *no bowels!* The young ladies from there will not often enter a stage coach without hearing it.

But we were going on to say something of Philadelphia. The bowels of Schuylkill county are coming down the canal with much spirit, and are distributed at full prices to our citizens, who wish for more than has yet made its appearance. The bowels of Mauch Chunk are beginning to move, and hopes are entertained that the Pennsylvania Canal has not *collapsed* yet. On the whole, the coal trade of the year has been very prosperous for the city and state. In our principal streets, the bowels of the building lots still obstruct the highway, while the artisans ply the shovel and trowel with more animation than ever. We are pleased to observe the rapid progress made on Girard's lot, as well as a new row of handsome houses with marble fronts, facing Centre Square, on a line corresponding with the United States' Mint, not omitting a magnificent range on the south side of Spruce, extending from Ninth to Tenth; and indeed in every quarter that can be named, some very substantial or elegant improvement. The streets were probably never more like a beehive—the prospects are for a "merry Christmas, and happy New Year."

A young man, just returned from a long sea voyage, was receiving his wages one day last week, which the captain laid on his hand in a one hundred dollar note. Before it was fairly grasped, the wind blew it into the river, where it sunk! and was entirely lost. This was a most cruel loss, as he had designed to share his gains from seafaring toils with his two sisters. He related the circumstance with tears, and was anxious that some efforts should be made to identify the Bank—but we understand that was impossible.

Wood and coal are both high. Complaint is made that since the introduction of anthracite, fuel has become dearer. We were promised warmth for almost nothing! How is this, ye political economist! We recommend the subject to our friends in New Jersey, who should send as much wood immediately as they can afford to take high prices for.

At a meeting of the democratic citizens of the third congressional district the other evening, Dr. Burden's nomination for congress was *vetoed*.

Mr. Boudet, whose beautiful picture La Belle Nature, elicited universal approbation while in this city a few weeks since, has returned from the south, and is now exhibiting his splendid specimen of the fine arts in South Fourth street above Chesnut. We advise all those who have not seen this great work, to embrace the present opportunity.

Dr. Parrish of this city acknowledges the receipt of $40, through the Montgomery County Post Office, to be appropriated to the relief of such of the suffering poor as may come under his notice. The benevolent donor is unknown.

A General Court Martial convened, on Monday last, at the United States Marine Barracks, in this city, for the trial of Lieutenant James W. Shaumburgh. Lieutenant Colonel John M. Gamble, President, and Samuel Rush, Esq. Judge Advocate.

The Citizens' Union Line steamboat landed her passengers in Baltimore, from Philadelphia, a few minutes before three o'clock on Monday afternoon—the trip between the two cities having been made in less than nine hours.

The New York Gazette says it is a remarkable fact that only one New York packet was in the port of Liverpool when the General Williams sailed—the John Jay—which ship may be hourly expected, as her day of sailing was the 8th of August.

The Baltimore Republican mentions that a person named Church was, on Saturday last, accidentally shot by a person who was amusing himself with shooting at bats on Federal Hill. This melancholy circumstance should operate as a caution against an indulgence in such dangerous amusements within or near the city.

The New Jersey State Gazette says that in that part of the State, and generally throughout New Jersey, at present, the prospect of an abundant crop of Indian Corn is very flattering. The appearance of Buckwheat is uncommonly fine; but this is a very precarious crop; a little too much hot sun may blast it, or an early frost cut it off. Potatoes look well, and if the autumnal frosts keep off a few weeks longer, no doubt there will be an abundant yield.

In one of our latest New Orleans papers, under the title "A Grab," we notice the following:—"a gentleman of the light fingered tribe, we are informed, last night walked into one of the numerous gaming houses in Chartres street, and amused himself by playing at the game of *touch and take*, and succeeded in making his escape with a haul of nine hundred dollars, to the no small astonishment of the gentleman who had the charge of the bank, and the great amusement of the bystanders."

The death of Peter H. Cruse, one of the editors of the Baltimore Patriot, has excited considerable sensation. He died of the Cholera, after an illness of a few hours. A peach or two, eaten on the previous evening, is assigned as the cause; in a few hours between the setting and rising sun the work of death was done. Daylight, which left him at evening in the full enjoyment of health, high hopes, a vigorous intellect, and a warm and generous heart, dawned upon his lifeless remains. He was highly esteemed as a man and a writer.

Library of Entertaining Knowledge.—*Carey and Hart.*—This book forms the first part of the fifteenth volume, and embraces a full account of "Vegetable Substances used for the food of Man." A large number of engravings add value to the work, by serving to illustrate the subjects treated of. To agricultural readers this cheap volume will convey a large amount of useful information on topics connected with their occupation. The article on *Wheat*, its origin, varieties, comparative excellence, &c., is a complete history of the plant, condensed into about fifty pages. Rye, barley, corn, rice, millet, buckwheat, the potatoe, sago, oats; a variety of other plants are treated of in a copious manner, at once instructive and entertaining. It is, indeed, a valuable work—no person connected with agriculture, or fond of agricultural pursuits, should be without it.

Two Years and a Half in the Navy, or Journal of a Cruise in the Mediterranean and Levant, on board of the United States Frigate Constellation, in the years 1829, 30, and 31: By E. C. Wines. *Carey and Lea.*—We hail this "Journal" of Lieutenant Wines as the forerunner of many other volumes of nautical reminiscences which the officers of the American navy have been sadly remiss in not coming before the public. While the English press teems with narratives of naval life, from the pen of an admiral to that of a midshipman, our own officers have been wholly silent on subjects so dear to their fellow citizens. A better day, we hope, is about to dawn on this portion of our literature. In leading the way, Lieutenant Wines has produced two of the most agreeable, piquant and lively volumes. No doubt they will be extensively read and admired. We shall return to them again, prepared with extracts, a multitude of which are already marked for insertion.

It is stated in the Charleston papers, that the "nullification" mayor has been elected. Some very serious charges are made of both parties having confined voters to keep them away from the polls! One man so confined, jumped out of a window and was killed. In consequence of his death, says the Mercury, "a meeting of a large number of the Union party was held yesterday afternoon, at Seyle's, which was attended by several of the most prominent and distinguished men, and by which a committee was appointed to wait upon the executive committee of the State Rights party, proposing to enter into a compact for a mutual release of prisoners. The State Rights committee, having no such persons to release, rejected the proposition, but expressed their willingness to co-operate with the other party in all proper measures to preserve the peace. We give the above, as it was communicated. The source from which we derived it leaves no doubt of its correctness. We believe that all the persons in confinement have been released. The evil, therefore, has so far cured itself. It is lamentable, however, to reflect upon the extent to which practices of this description have been carried—practices not only utterly unjustifiable in themselves, but even leading, as in the above case, to the most fatal issue—and we sincerely hope, that after the present contest shall have terminated, the good and the virtuous, reflecting and intelligent, of both parties, will seriously consider, and enter into some arrangement, by which their recurrence may be prevented. It can easily be done, if the influential of both parties will enter into a compact to that effect, and we hope that the community will insist upon their doing it." A compromise was entered into, by which the prisoners on both sides were liberated.

The establishment of the Zoological Society in London has been one of the most successful experiments of the present age. Every animal that can be procured is provided with appropriate accommodations, and the grounds being very extensive, every variety of field, forest, and lake, is at the disposal of the keepers. During last June 34,000 individuals visited the gardens. The balance on the months proceedings in favour of the institution was £916, or about $5,000. This wonderful success should prompt the formation of similar establishments in America. We should rejoice to see a zoological garden in this vicinity; there is taste to appreciate it, as is fully proved by the thousands who flock to see every menagerie which comes amongst us, and if all the rare beasts and birds now in America were collected, there would be a fine beginning, to which officers in the army and navy, captains, and travellers generally, would be proud to contribute. It is astonishing how much more pleasure is derived from seeing a live animal, than from a stuffed specimen.

Another splendid Horticultural exhibition is to take place at the Masonic Hall on the 26th and 27th of this month. Persons at a distance are invited to forward fruits, &c., to the Messrs. Landreaths; the expense of transportation to be borne by the society.

THEATRICAL.

The Chesnut Street Theatre opened last Saturday evening with a very able company—such a one in fact as is rarely seen together. We recognized some of the best performers now in America. Mr. Sinclair, decidedly the most agreeable male singer we have had among us, played Masaniello on Monday and Wednesday evenings, to large and fashionable houses, and was greeted with much and deserved applause. Madame Feron's science and skill have seldom been more advantageously exhibited than in the Princess. Mr. Spencer promises well. Mrs. Rowbotham's Fenella was delightful, and Mr. R. played with unusual spirit and effect. The decorations of "Old Drury" are in good taste, and this favourite resort of Philadelphians promises, and we trust will have, a successful season.

At Arch Street, Mr. Cooper has elicited the warmest plaudits, while playing with Mrs. M'Clure, an actress who deserves the patronage of this community. She is an American, and possessed of talents of the very first order. Mr. and Mrs. Hilson have performed in several characters to the great delight of numerous audiences. Mr. H. is a superior comedian; his Paul Pry never can be excelled. When he performs that character, we advise all who love fun to see it. On the whole, the efforts made by the managers of Arch Street to please, merit the approbation of their friends. They are to have Dr. Bird's Oraloosa shortly, with splendid new scenery and dresses, under Mr. Forrest's auspices, and Mr. Hackett with his comicalities—who can withstand *such* attractions!

American Hammers.—The perfection at which American manufactures of every description have arrived, is truly surprising. The most interesting part of the story is, that it is native skill and ingenuity alone, and not foreign science, which has produced this gratifying state of things among us. The idea that we should ever become a manufacturing people, or that we should be able to furnish ourselves with tools and the various commodities of life, independent of all the workshops of Great Britain, has been laughed at in that country and considered chimerical in our own; but we find this scepticism removed, and our own impliments counterfeited and imitated by even English artizans and manufacturers. We will relate an instance of this. Mr Kellogg, an ingenious manufacturer of Tools, in this town, has brought his art almost to perfection; his Axes, Hammers Joiner's Tools, &c. command the best prices and are in high repute in this country; it has lately been ascertained that a large assortment of implements of this kind have been imported from England, of an inferior quality, with Mr. Kellogg's name and stamp upon them! The difference between the two articles is simply this—the American tools are made of the best *wrought* steel, while the English ones are made of inferior polished *cast* iron.—*Northampton Courier.*

Encouraging and Comfortable Fact.—Mr. Lamb, in a late speech in the House of Commons, upon the state of Crime in England, remarked: "That as to female malefactors, there was no increase in the number, and that since 1829, there had been a positive decrease. It must, said he, be consolatory to the House to know that the Female portion of society is in so sound and wholesome a state."

THE WORLD IN A NUTSHELL.

In Baltimore a plan has been adopted for the construction of a steam tow boat, to be used for keeping open the harbor in winter; a contract has been made for a suitable vessel. We applaud the spirit and enterprise of our neighbors.——It is said that the money paid to Walter Scott alone, exceeds the price of the copy rights of all novels from Fielding down to the commencement of the present century, and yet with all the pay we find few modern authors who equalled those of the last age!——The store No. 211 Market street 18 feet front by 110 deep, subject to a ground rent of $48, was sold the other evening at auction for $16,200! Enough to buy two splendid farms in the great valley.——Bell's Weekly Messenger of a late date says, "There is scarcely a family in London who have not had some connexion or acquaintance who has fallen a victim to the Cholera." How remarkably we have escaped in Philadelphia.——The owner of the lady Ourang Outang has advertised her for sale *or to let!* How very ungallant he must be!——"Miss Kemble," says neighbor Walsh, "is the most distinguished foreign female who has appeared among us for many years, being not only an actress of the first order and of excellent private character, but a gifted and successful dramatic writer." Some London Editors nevertheless, say they doubt her having written "Francis First." Who shall decide?——A Dantzig Journal says it was mistaken in stating that the son of Gen. Moreau was one of the officers on board the Russian fleet, but that it was M. Monroe, son of the President of the United States! Very accurate. Neither General Moreau nor President Monroe had a son.——Up to the first of August, a fraction over 33,000 emigrants arrived at New York from Europe this season. By this time the number is increased to 40,000!!! About as many have arrived in Canada, and at all ports of America and Canada at least 200,000 have been added to our population this year! Where do they all go?——*Robbers Abroad.* A store in Brooklyn was broken open a few nights ago, and robbed of a large lot of dry goods. About $500 in sovereigns, &c. was stolen from Nautilus Hall, Staten Island, the ensuing night, and soon after $1000 in doubloons was stolen from a store in New York, as well as a quantity of jewelry.——Five of the prisoners confined in the jail near Schenectady broke out on Thursday night. The editor adds very unnecessarily that they took themselves off! but informs us that two had been taken.——Washington Irving has gone to visit the Indians of Lake Superior. On this an Editor pricks up his ears and exclaims, "What may we not expect from this visit?" We will tell him. We may *not* expect he will return with as much money as he took with him.——A writer in Frazier's Magazine describes Bulwer the novelist, as a "coxcomb, eaten up with vanity, and somewhat intemperate." This probably is all false, and would never have been uttered, if true, had not Bulwer become the Editor of a rival Magazine. This world is full of selfishness and jealousy.——The Poughkeepsie Whaling Company have purchased the ship Vermont, 300 tons burthen, which they will proceed immediately to fit out for a voyage to the Pacific Ocean.——Letters from Koningsberg in the Baltic dated the 4th July, announce the arrival there of the American ship Columbus, Captain Cassedy, with a cargo of Colonial produce. This is the first time for twenty-nine years, that the United States flag has been seen in that port, and the first vessel that ever arrived there direct from the U. States.——*Great Mortality.* The interments in Montreal, from the 10th of June to the 1st of September, were 2920, which is about one person out of every ten of the population, including emigrants and all other transient visiters.——The Hon. Henry Clay and Lady arrived at Lexington on Friday last week. Mr. Clay appears to be in excellent health and spirits.——The receipts at the Athenæum Gallery of Paintings in Boston this season, have amounted to $2740.——A letter from Baltimore says: "Respectable and temperate individuals of high standing in our community are numbered among the victims of Cholera. Our citizens are much frightened, and it is expected that many will leave the city. Never was the scriptural truism 'that in the midst of life we are in death,' more realised than at present in our city. Persons who were alive and in good spirits yesterday—indeed some who were attending to their business this morning, are now no more.——Barrister Vigne, in his late work on the United States, pays the Mansion House of this city, a merited compliment. He says: "I would instance Mr. Head's table at Philadelphia as the best in the United States. There was a quiet, gentlemanly style about it which I never saw surpassed or hardly equalled, by a *table d'hote* in any country."——*Quibble's Last.* 'So *Black Hawk* has a son,' said a newshunter the other day; 'I wonder what he'll call him?' 'Tommy Hawk, to be sure, at this season,' answered Quibble.——The capital prize of $25,000 in the Union Canal Lottery, was sold by Ramberger, at his office, corner of Decatur and Carpenter streets, back of the Arcade.——The N. York Commercial Advertiser says: Our lamented friend, the late William H. Maynard, has bequeathed *Twenty thousand Dollars* to Hamilton College, for the purpose of endowing a Law Professorship in that Institution.——The Gas which lights London is calculated to consume 38,000 chaldrons of coal per annum, lighting 62,000 lamps in shops, houses, &c., and 7,500 street lamps. In 1830 the gas pipes in and round London were above 1,000 miles in length. Gas-lights of half an inch in diameter supply a light equal to 20 candles; of one inch in diameter, equal to 100; two inches, 420; three inches to 1,000.——We understand that the Jackson party in the third district have nominated Dr. Burden, as their candidate for member of Congress.——*Public Schools.* The Directors of the second section, First School District of Pennsylvania, resolved at a stated meeting held on Monday last to re-open their School-house in Third above Brown street, for the re-admission of their pupils, on Monday, 17th inst. The School for colored children, belonging to this section, and located in Charlotte street, will be open at the same time.——Samuel Jaudon, Esq. Cashier of the Branch Bank at New Orleans, was, on Friday last, unanimously elected Cashier of the Bank of the United States. This gentleman is eminently qualified for the station.——The Boston Transcript says, the sentence of Robey, for the murder of Maria Leonard, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.——On the 20th inst, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, will have completed the ninety-sixth year of his age. He stands like an insulated rock that remains, where the sudden violence of earthquakes, the perpetual washing of waters, or the slower devastations of time, crumbling atom by atom, from moment to moment, have carried away the surrounding and incumbent earth, that once constituted a chain of mountains.——The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania commenced its session in Pittsburg for the term of four weeks on Monday last—present Hon. John B. Gibson, Chief Justice, Molton C. Rogers, Chas. Houston, John Ross, and John B. Kennedy, Esqrs. Justices.——Mr. Barton and Mrs. Drake are playing with success at Cincinnati.——Hackett made his last appearance on the Boston boards, prior to his departure for England, at the Tremont theatre on Friday evening last.——The Editor of the National Intelligencer thinks, from the *style* of the Globe lately, that Mrs. Royal has a hand in the editorial duties of the official organ! How very saucy!——A paper has been attempted in Charleston with the title of the "Rose Bud!" What next?——*Cranberries.* As this fruit is largely employed in most families some persons may be glad to be informed, that these berries may be preserved several years, merely by drying them a little in the sun, and then stopping them closely in dry bottles.——We learn, says the Albany Journal, that Mr. Barry, a merchant from Sennett, Cayuga county, was attacked with Cholera, on his way from New York, on Thursday night. He has been removed to the Central Hospital, where he will receive every attention that can be bestowed.——Two bonnets (says the N. Y. Standard, speaking of the Park Theatre) were seen in the dress circle on Saturday night—the wearers are supposed to have come from Nantucket. To this a Bostonian responds: "Very probable! Nobody wears bonnets now-a-days, but the Nantucketites. By the bye, private advices inform us that the quantity of pea-nuts munched the same night by the New York ladies in the dress circle, was something less than five bushels.——A shock of an earthquake was felt in several parts of Nova Scotia on the morning of the 12th ult. At Windsor, Liverpool, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Shelburne, &c. The plastering of the College at Windsor, it is stated, was cracked; and at Shelburne, the plastering of some of the houses was shaken down.——Preparations are making by several volunteer companies of soldiers in the neighborhood of Alexandria, to visit Fredericksburg on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Monument to the Mother of Washington. The ceremony is to be performed by the President of the United States, between the first and fifteenth of October.——Major Noah, poor fellow, is in a sad predicament. He has lately declared to the world that he will be the last man in New York to abandon Gen. Jackson, and still the new organs of the administration in that city doubt his sincerity, and pronounce his exit from the Courier & Enquirer rather nominal than real. It will be a hard case indeed, if after throwing up a valuable interest in a lucrative paper, for the sake of an office, he is compelled to yield the office also!——An Irishman, travelling towards Boston, a short time since, when about to leave a village, honestly inquired "if he should turn that bridge over, and take up his left hand road."——*Finn's last.* Woodhull said to Finn on Wednesday evening, in the Highland Reel, "Why, Shelty, you're an odd fish!" Finn. "Fish! Oh no, only the *fin* of one."——We find a paragraph in the N. Orleans Advertiser, stating that the herb *Huaco*, sent to this country from Mexico, by Dr. Jean Louis Chabert, as a curative for the Yellow Fever, has, after a test, exhibited the virtues and qualities which Dr. Chabert stated it possessed. Further trials were to have been made of its effects.——A lad named Brown, belonging to Harrisburg, was drowned in the canal locks, near Reading, last week.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

From the Pennsylvanian.

A few nights since, a young man of gentlemanly appearance came down the street, talking very earnestly to himself, and gesticulating with great vehemence. It was some time past twelve, and he encountered in three or four squares, but few benighted individuals, who gave him a passing glance of surprise, and walked on. The following is the purport of his thinkings in his own words.

'Ned's champaigne is more than good—it's prime. Bad for the Cholera though. There's the rub in every thing. Whatever is good is bad. A paradox, hey! Yet I can prove it as clear as,—yes, as clear as what! I've got but one simile, and that's not genteel. Oh, no we never mention it to ears polite—as clear as a pike-staff, or the nose on your face. Is not wine good; when it is good; and isn't it bad to drink wine when it's good! Isn't good acting good, and isn't it bad to go to the theatre to see it! Isn't it good to eat terrapins, venison, canvass-backs, lobsters, and isn't it bad, because we get the gout! It is all fact. Whatever is good is bad. I should not wonder if I get the cholera, I feel so good.'

'I say,' cried a man from across the street, 'if you continue to make so much noise, you'll soon get taken up.'

'Ah, indeed—thank you. That's a premonitory, I'm in for it. People suppose me drunk, merely because I am cheerful. Drunk! Here's a pump, and I'll prove my sobriety by waltzing with it.'

He danced round the pump, singing 'Tum toodle too—tum toodle too, tum toodle—toodle, toudle, toodle, toodle too tum,' in the tune of the 'Green Hills of Tyrol.' The watch stepped up and seized him by the collar, exclaiming—

'You are my prisoner.'

'Hey, what, collared! I've got it.'

'Got what, sir?'

'You're the malignant collarer, and you've got me. That's all. I'm a case.'

'Yes, it's easy to see you are a case, and now you are on the high road to ruin.'

I thought I was in a bad way. This is the first stage too, I know, because I'm quickly arrested. Let go my coat. Collarer, do'nt gripe me so hard. I can't say I like the treatment. Watchy, you are an awful complaint, you are so catching.'

'Come my son, don't be a jack snipe, but toddle as well as you can to quod—keep your wit, and let us have no slack.'

'Slack! what I complain of is the spasmodic contraction of your finger joints. The gripe,—sir, the gripe.'

'Be quiet now, sir, or I'll have to rap you with my mace.'

'That will be mace-on, when I'm *anti*. Do you know that I think such violence rather hard! Now Shakspeare says, beget a temperance, thus!' said the prisoner, attempting to give the watch a scientific cross.

He was too drunk for success, and the watch grappled him the tighter.

'Aint you ashamed of yourself?'

'Yes—the attempt and not the deed confounds me. This joking spoils manhood. Oh,' roared he, striking the tear-cat attitude—

"Oh that I could but meet thee in thy might,
With but one plank between us and destruction;
I'd grasp thee in these desperate arms
And plunge with thee into the weltering waves."

'Crikee,' said the watch, 'such a ducking would be no sport!'

'Ah, ha, you are no sailor—you are what I call an ultra marine.'

'Do be quiet now, sonny; you gain nothing by cutting your monkey shines. I must call assistance if you don't.'

'A consultation on my case—no—I don't like it. I'll only get into hot water. I yield, because I have no choice. Come on, Macduff.'

Away they went, and the prisoner escaped with a fine.

Damon and Pythias.—How rarely do we find pure, disinterested friendship! What man, out of kindness to another, will not cut his company when he is tired of it! What man will lend another his money when he wants it himself, or when he has no hope of ever getting it again! What man, in short, loves others better than himself! None; and if any does, the sooner he is locked up, the better for himself. But the spirit that animated the illustrious men whose names head this short and simple annal, still survives in the frames of two wharf rats. These jovial loafers had earned sufficient to purchase an adequate quantity of apple whiskey to make them comfortable, and the only difficulty they experienced was to get to their snoozing cribs.

'Senix, I cant go any furder—Senix, dast if I can. Here I lays till sunrise. I vill that, by gosh, Senix Harrison.'

'Vell, I vill go on.'

'Fix a feller, Senix, vont ye. Roll us up agin the vall!'

Senix went to work and placed his friend close up to the wall, so that he might be out of harm's way.

'That's right, Senix. Now cross my larboard leg over the starboard, and push us a little more to the side next the river. Good night, Senix.'

Senix went on his way rejoicing, but his friend got into a scrape, and he now resides on that side of Broad street next the river Schuylkill.

On Tuesday morning a lad, apparently about seventeen years of age, in the absence of the Mayor was brought before the Recorder, on a charge of having attempted to rob the house of Mr. Samuel Miller, at the corner of Thirteenth and Race. Mr. Miller stated, that within a few weeks his house had been repeatedly entered, and a variety of goods had been carried off; that on Sunday night a shutter of a window, on the lower story, having been prized open, he determined to watch for a few nights, hoping to succeed in arresting the burglar. On Monday night, he wrapped himself in his cloak, and laid down upon the floor, armed with a pistol. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, he heard the bolt of the back door drawn carefully. This bolt, for the convenience of Mr. Miller's boarders, is so arranged, that by pulling a string, which passes to the outside, it can be slipped back. The prisoner stepped into the middle of the room, looked cautiously around, and seeing Mr. Miller, made a precipitate retreat. Mr. Miller pursued him, and after a short run, succeeded in taking him, but not without a scuffle, in which it was found necessary to knock the prisoner down with the butt end of the pistol. How the lad could have ascertained the trick of the bolt is unknown. He was committed by the Recorder for trial.

FIREMEN'S MEETING.

A meeting, composed of nearly 200 Firemen, members of the *Weccacoe* and *Southwark Engine Companies*, was held on Tuesday evening, Sept. 11th, at the Commissioners' Hall, Southwark, MITCHELL SANDGRAN, from the Weccacoe Engine Co. was chosen President, and Lewis S. Brisby and Nathaniel Gates, were appointed Secretaries.—The call of the meeting being read, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That a committee of six (three from each company) be appointed, to retire for ten minutes, to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Firemen in relation to the conduct of the Board of Commissioners.

The committee, consisting of Messrs. Walker, Dubois, and E. Killingsworth, from Southwark Engine Company, Messrs. Greaves, Schellenger, and Briest, from Weccacoe Engine Co., after an absence of ten minutes reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the members of the Weccacoe and Southwark Engine Companies view with disgust the recent attempts made by a number of the Board of Commissioners to remove the companies from their present location, and endeavoring to injure that hard-earned reputation which they have honorably gained among their fellow citizens.

Resolved, That we will conjointly use our best endeavors to prevent the ordinance for pulling down the Engine Houses from going into effect.

Resolved, That we will prosecute any person or persons pulling down, or otherwise destroying the said Engine Houses.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the conduct of the present Board of Commissioners in not regularly notifying each company of their intended removal; and of the Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Board in not calling the Committees appointed by each company to a meeting.

Resolved, That, notwithstanding the treatment we have received from the public authorities, we will be "*Always Ready*" when "*'Tis the danger of our citizens that prompts us to duty.*"

Resolved, That the Committee of the two companies have power to call a meeting at any time they may deem proper.

Resolved, That the proceedings and resolutions of this meeting be published in *all* the daily and weekly papers, and that a copy be presented to the Board of Commissioners.

MITCHELL SANDGRAN, Pres't.

Lewis S. Brisby, } Secretaries.
Nathaniel Gates,

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. P. Farmington, Me. is received and the papers forwarded according to orders.

J. M. Belleville, Ill. received and credited.

We have devoted less attention to our correspondents than their merit deserves. Several communications are on file.

W. W. declares his lot the most unhappy imaginable to attain not very harmonious. Does he know any body quite happy? The most exquisite definition of happiness we remember is the following, which we commend to notice:

"The gay to-morrow of the mind
Which never comes."

Can Pedro forget that he has a resource in books even when friends and fortune fail?

"Dip thy young brain in wise men's deep discourse,
In books, which, though they daunt thy wit awhile,
Will hail thee in the end to wisdom."

We suspect Florella is getting *pensepuine*, and —— ——

M. M. & A. W. may depend on our promptness.

MARRIAGES.

On the 6th instant, by the Rev. Mr. M'Auley, William Rowland, Jr. to Mary A., daughter of Asa Spencer, all of this city.

—— by the Rev. G. R. Livingston, Mr. William R. Eckler, of Philadelphia, to Miss Isabel Finlay, daughter of the late Walter Finlay, Esq. of Nassau Island, New Providence.

On Wednesday evening 5th inst. at Sussex, N. J. by the Rev. Mr. Woodward, Mr Edward H. Vanmeter, of Clermont county, Ohio, formerly of Philadelphia, to Miss Lydia Drummond, of Shrewsbury, N. J.

—— at Baltimore, by the Rev. Mr Bump, John Hyman, to Frances Eliza, youngest daughter of the late James G. Chamberlain, of this city.

In Reading, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. A. C. Thomas, of this city, Mr. Andrew Beck to Miss Deborah Ann Brown, daughter of Mr. Michael Brown, all of the Northern Liberties.

In New York, on 3d inst. by the Hon. Walter Brown, Sir Thomas Branthwait Beevor, Baronet, late of Hargham, county of Norfolk, England, to Miss Martha Hundimont, late of Camberwell, county of Surrey, England.

In Friends' meeting, at Evesham, N. J. on the 22d ult. Benjamin Albertson, of Philadelphia, to Amy Haines, daughter of Job Haines, of the former place.

At Cincinnati, on the 3d instant, by the Rev. Samuel Johnson, George Watson, Esq. of Pittsburg, to Miss Sarah Ann, youngest daughter of the late Bernard Hubley, formerly of Philadelphia.

On the 6th instant, by the Rev. George G. Cookman, Mr. Matthias Walter, to Miss Mary Ann Dawson.

At Harper's Ferry, Va. on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Septimus Tuston, N. H. Swayne, Esq. U. S. Attorney for the district of Ohio, to Miss Sarah Ann S. Wager, daughter of the late John Wager, Esq. of that place.

On the 6th instant, by Elder J. Sisty, Mr. James Pine, to Miss Catharine E. Rowan, all of Gloucester county, N. J.

At Northborough, Mass. on the 5th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Allen, Mr. Silas Bacon, to Miss Lydia B. Davis, daughter of the Hon. Joseph Davis, of Northborough.

On the 12th inst. by Alderman George Bertram, Mr. Wm. Gardner, to Miss Rachael Collins, both of Evesham, state of New Jersey.

At Watertown, N. J. on the 30th ult. by the Rev. G. S. Boardman, La Roy P. Thompson, Esq. to Sarah R. youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph M Hooker, of Hadley, Mass.

In Lower Dublin, on the 11th inst. by the Rev. H. G. Jones, Daniel P. Bussier, merchant, of Philadelphia, to Mary, daughter of Theophilus Harris, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 2d inst. in the 15th year of his age, after an illness of three days, John C. Beauveau Borie.

—— Mrs Maria Osborn, in the 60th year of her age.

On the evening of the 7th inst. Mrs Mary Haseltine, after a tedious and lingering illness.

Another Revolutionary Hero gone!—On the 5th inst. at his residence, in Henderson township, Pa., Mr. James Duncan, a soldier of the revolution—an actor in that fearful drama whose bloody scenes were bravely encountered for the inestimable privilege of a free transmission of the invaluable legacy of liberty to unborn millions.

On the 9th instant, Dr Lewis Summerl, in the 31st year of his age.

On the 10th inst. John Baptiste Besse, son of the late Mr. Besse, in the 23d year of his age.

—— Virginia, daughter of Laurens Wallaza, printer, in the 9d year of her age.

On the 8th inst. of a lingering illness, in the 22d year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Deveny, wife of Charles D. Deveny, and eldest daughter of Mr. Anthony Mickey, of the Northern Liberties.

In Somerset, on the 1st inst. Major General Alexander Ogle, Sen. aged about 74 years.

On the 10th inst. in the 23d year of his age, Benjamin K. Johnston.

On the 11th instant, Mrs Mary Burns, in the 83d year of her age.

—— Mr. John Reed, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and late of Trinidad de Cuba.

On the 9th instant, Mrs. Mary Van Ness, wife of General John P. Van Ness, Mayor of Washington.

On the 5th instant, at Baltimore, of the prevailing epidemic, in the 27th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Ann Davis, wife of Pardon Davis, and daughter of Hannah Sagers.

On the 11th inst. Mr. John Hemphill, Jr. of Coleraine, Ireland, in the 19th year of his age.

On the 30th ult. of inflammation of the lungs, Martha Eliza, daughter of Gen. William Duncan, of this city, aged 11 years and 4 months.

On the 31st of August, 1832, at Hamburgh, Pennsylvania, of the prevailing epidemic, Mr. James Snagg, of Philadelphia, in the 34th year of his age.

On the 5th inst. at Rockville, Md. Addison, son of the Rev. Addison Mines, aged 3 years.

On the 11th inst. Martin Hill, of apoplexy.

—— Ann Richardson, in the 37th year of his age.

—— Jacob Souder, in the 43d year of her age.

On the 12th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Coultas Taylor.

On Monday the 3d instant, after a lingering illness of 11 months, Esther, consort of the Rev. Jacob Lipman, Reader of the German Hebrew Congregation, in the 52d year of her age, leaving a posterity of 12 children and a number of grand children. Previous to her last hour she took a final leave of all, blessing and cherishing them to prepare for her irreparable loss. It was a most heart rending scene to those of her friends who were present; but, it will be a consolation to her reverend husband, who is absent upon religious duty, to know that her last moments were soothed by every attention that religion and humanity could suggest. These few but feeble lines are written by one that was present but a few moments previous to her dissolution. Peace to her remains.

LETTER BAGS AT THE MERCHANTS' COFFEE-HOUSE.

Ship Montezuma, West, Sept. 20th,	Liverpool
Ship Chandler Price, Matthieu, soon,	New Orleans
Ship North Star, Benedict, soon,	New Orleans
Ship Archer, Cole, soon,	New Orleans
Barque Isabella, Kurtz, soon,	Amsterdam
Danish brig Thomas, Zeyzaguer, soon,	St. Thomas
Brig Ann, Care, soon,	St. Jago de Cuba
Brig Emily, Ricard, soon,	St. Jago de Cuba
Schr. Volta, Warner, soon,	Maracaibo

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Brigs—Pizarro Lewis, 9 days from Bangor, Me. with lumber, to captain; Susan, Elwell, 10 days from Eastport, with plaster, to Haven and Brother; Enterprise, Silliman, 6 days from Wilmington, N.C. with lumber, &c. to J. Patton, Jr.; Ocean, Duling, 16 days from St. Thomas, with hides, mahogany, &c. Barclay, Clark, Boston, A. C. Barclay. Mary, Beach, Darien, to W. Richardson. Champlain, Drinkwater, Portland, to G. Burrill & Co.

Schooners—Henry Clay, Kelly, Providence; Rebecca Hyer, Manning, Newbern; Mercator, Gregg, Portland; Diana, Crowell, New York; Henrietta, Wilson, Gloucester; Dart, Taylor, Baltimore; John Jay, Jones, Chesapeake; Samuel Elwell, Irons, Deep Creek; Dolt, Taylor, Baltimore; Rebecca Ann, Brinckle, Chesapeake; Virgin, Clark, do.; Cederville, Pettit, Folly Landing; Susan & Phoebe, Studley, New York; Napoleon, Shreves, Baltimore; Eliza Jane, Wheeler, Chesapeake; Centurion, Nicols, Indian River; Valiant, Baath, New York; Franklin, Miller, Albany; Amelia, Dennis, Indian River; Brilliant, Halpin, New York; Cyrus, Sears, Cape Haytien; Emma, Waters, Chesapeake; Thomas & James, Vandergrist, do.; Jane, Bove, Nanticoke; Susan, Matthews, Boston; John and Ann, Spear, Chesapeake; Susan, Brown, Wilmington, N. C.; Eloquent, Whitney, Baltimore.

Sloops—Johnson, Duncan, Baltimore; Howard, Baldwin, Albany; Mary, Burt, Newport; John Patterson, Biddle, Baltimore; Miller, Teal, Alexandria; Charlotte & Sarah, Bush, Richmond; Statira, Garrison, Alexandria.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Helen Mar, Harrison, and brig Hope, Marston, cleared at New Orleans, Aug 24, for Philadelphia; Br. ships Geo. Wilkinson, Mackay, and St. George, hence at Quebec, Sept. 1. Ship Sarah Ralston, Mix, was at Turks Island, 14 days since. Ship Columbia, Gotier, from Ponce, P. R., at quarantine, Boston, 5th instant. Ship James M. Cormack, for Philadelphia in 20 days, was at Bremen 57 days since. Br. barque, Walland, Cooper, cleared at Charleston, 1st inst. for Liverpool. Brig delight, Storer, at New Orleans, Aug. 24, from Marseilles. Schr. Mary, Conrad, cleared at Halifax, Aug. 27, for Philad. Schr. Hiram, Willetts, from Philad.; sloop Neptune, Johnson, from do.; schr. Fairfield, Ketcham, from Egg Harbour, and sloop Philadelphia, Blackman, from Bridgeton, at Richmond, 5th inst. Sailed schr. Virginia Trader, Stevenson, Philad. Schrs. Sarah & Ellen, High, hence at Salem, 3d inst. via. Marblehead. *Shipwreck.*—We learn by the ship Maria, at New York, that the brig Elm, Capt. Miercken, ran ashore below Montevideo—vessel a total loss, a part of the cargo saved. Steamboat Shark, Hourie, from the passes, arrived at New Orleans, 28th ult. having towed to sea ship Helen Mar, Harrison, and brig Hope, Marston, for Philad. The S. towed up brig Ella, Marston, from Philad. Left the bar on Saturday at 8 A.M. Ship Pioneer, Shankland, hence was discharging at Whampoa, when the Hamilton, at Boston, left Canton, which was on the 20th April. The Vernon, Durrell, was advertised to leave Londonderry 24th July, for Philad. Brig William Martin, was at Vera Cruz, 12th ult. from Gibraltar. The Mexican brig of war Bellsinda, Rubio, was to sail for Philad. next day, under the orders of Santa Anna.

POST OFFICE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF MAILS.

Arrivals.		Close.	
Eastern	about 5, A. M.	Eastern	at 4, P. M.
Southern	at 6, P. M.	Southern	4, A. M.
Western	about 5, P. M.	Western	4, P. M.

THE MARKET.

Superfine Flour has declined, and is dull of sale at $6, and no transaction of consequence for export. Rye Flour and Corn Meal remain steady at former prices. Wheat is lower; two or three cargoes sold at 118 cents. Corn has supported last week's prices. A small lot of Rye sold at 70 cents. Oats 37½ cents. Whiskey is in demand at 30 cents from store.—*Price Current.*

The annexed wholesale price current is carefully corrected every Friday, by Messrs. J. & H. Wilson, merchants, No 321 Market street.

WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl. fresh from wagon	$6 00
RYE do. do. do.	4 25
WHEAT, per bushel	1 10
RYE, do.	[illegible]
CORN, do.	[illegible]
CLOVER SEED do.	[illegible]
TIMOTHY SEED, do.	[illegible]
HERD SEED, do.	[illegible]
BARLEY, Good, do.	1 00
FLAXSEED, do.	1 [illegible]
OATS, from wagon, do.	[illegible]
WHISKEY, do. per gal. in hhds.	[illegible]
Do. do. do. in bbl.	[illegible]
COTTON, per lb.	10a16
BUTTER, No. 1, in kegs, per lb.	[illegible]
EGGS, per dozen	[illegible]
LARD, western, per lb.	8
TALLOW, do.	[illegible]
HAMS, western, do.	10
BACON, do do.	[illegible]
BEESWAX, do.	[illegible]
LINSEED OIL, per gal.	[illegible]
FEATHERS, per lb.	[illegible]
HIDES, Rio Grande and La Plata, per lb.	14a18
LEATHER, SOLE, per lb.	[illegible]
COMMON WOOL, washed, per lb.	[illegible]

LA BELLE NATURE.—THE CELEBRATED PICture has returned from a visit to Baltimore, and is now exhibiting in South Fourth street, the 3d building north of Chesnut street. Sept 15

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO THE WORK IN a small family of five persons where there are no young children. No person need apply without being able to furnish satisfactory recommendation, or make respectable reference—the situation will probably be permanent. Apply at No. 190 South side of Spruce, two doors below Seventh street. Sept 15

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY J. G. AUNER, Bookseller, No. 333 Market below 9th street, The Sylva Americana; or a description of the Forest Trees indigenous to the United States, Practically and Botanically considered, illustrated by more than one hundred engravings, by Dr. J. Brown.

Paxton's Introduction to the Study of Human Anatomy with illustrations and additions, by W. Lewis, Jun. M. D.

The 6th vol. of the Library of Useful Knowledge being the 3d vol of Muller's Universal History.

Skipper's New Latin Grammar with a Vocabulary.

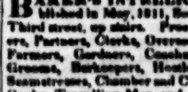
Also, received a fresh supply of the Life of John Henry Stilling, translated by E. L. Hazelius, D. D.

Constantly on hand a general supply of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books and Stationary.

CHEAP CLOTHING.—SNYDER & HUTTON, Merchant Tailors, at the Mansion House Fashionable Clothing Store, S. E. corner of Second and Pine streets, invite their friends and the public, to call and examine their very extensive assortment of new and seasonable Goods, which will be furnished to all who prefer paying CASH at ten per cent. less than customary prices.

Also, constantly in store, a large assortment ready made garments to be disposed of on the same terms as above, likewise Linen, Cotton, Lambs' Wool, Merino and Flannel Shirts and Drawers; Stocks, Shirt Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Hdkfs., Gloves, Suspenders and Hosiery, in the greatest variety.

THE STEAMBOAT WILMINGTON,



Has resumed her regular trips for Wilmington & Philadelphia, Daily. Leaves Wilmington, for Philadelphia, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and returning, leaves Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, for Wilmington, at 2 o'clock, P. M. every day. Fare 75 cents. Baggage at the risk of its owners. Breakfast and Dinner provided on board. Freight as per printed list. Sept. 1—tf

BAKER'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, ESTAblished in May, 1831, South East corner of Chesnut and Third street, up stairs. Procures Houses and Ports, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage-drivers, Grooms, Barkeepers, Hostlers, Porters, House keepers, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought Servants.—Posts Books, Draws Bonds, Mortgages, Insolvents' Petitions, Accounts, &c.

FOR SALE, the time of a Colored Boy 14 years old, and 3 to serve. Also the time of a colored Girl 20 years old, and 8 to serve.

Also, a girl 15 years old, and 3 to serve.

TO BIND—A White Girl, nine years old.

Do—A Colored Boy, 14—and one 13.

Book-keepers, Salesmen, Porters, Coachmen, Waiters, Housekeepers and Wet Nurses, want situations.

Wanted, several apprentices and journeymen. A person wants a situation in a store, lumber yard, or as bar-keeper.

WANTED—$1500 on a Mortgage, well secured.

July 14—

CHEAP COFFIN WAREHOUSE.—THE SUBSCRIbers would respectfully inform the public that owing to the particular encouragement they have received of late, that they have been induced to employ an extra number of workmen, and have now on hand the greatest variety of READY MADE COFFINS ever offered for sale; and which will be sold at much lower prices than they can be purchased at any establishment in the city, and from their considerable experience as Undertakers have no hesitation in promising every satisfaction. D. G. & J. S. HOPPER,
No. 223 Arch street.

N. B. They also as usual furnish Gloves, Crapes, Scarfs, Shrouds, Winding-sheets, Hearse, Carriages, Ice-boxes, &c. together with a Layer-out, if required. Cabinetmakers supplied as heretofore. Sep. 1

BUILDING LOTS TO BE LET ON GROUND Rent.—A lot of ground 20 feet front by 77 feet deep, on the South side of Shippen street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. Apply at No. 45 Walnut street to
April RICHARD HILL MORRIS

SELECT ACADEMY FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—THOMAS COLLINS respectfully informs his patrons and the public, that he has removed his Academy from 205 South Fifth, to No. 133 LOMBARD STREET, above Fifth.

The duties of the Academy were resumed on Monday, the 20th of August.

It the very liberal and increased patronage which the Academy has of late received, bespeaks aught in its favor, it is with pleasure that the principal renders his grateful acknowledgments for the same, and hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage, by pursuing the same course as heretofore, being that which experience points out as the one to insure the moral and literary improvement of his pupils. Being aware of the great importance of giving particular attention to the instruction of the younger pupils, while acquiring the fundamental part of their education, he will be careful to prevent the train of evils which too frequently arise from the want of proper and seasonable explanation; for it is at this period that habits of industry or idleness are formed, according as the lessons are illustrated and made interesting, or made too intricate for the understanding of the young mind.

The Philosophical and Chemical apparatus during the recess having been put in complete order, there will be made from time to time interesting experiments in *Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Electricity, &c.* thereby affording a relief from the usual routine of Academic duties, by blending amusement with instruction. The Library has been considerably enlarged and improved by the addition of a number of approved works.

Instruction in the French, Spanish, and German Languages will be given by accomplished teachers.

Extract from the Internal Rules and Regulations.

1. Morning roll-call and inspection from the 20th of March until the 20th of September, will be within ten minutes of 8 o'clock, A. M. and for the remainder of the year within ten minutes of 9 A. M. Afternoon roll-call and inspection will be within ten minutes of 2 o'clock, P. M. throughout the year, unless otherwise especially directed. These are the stated hours, and no pupil shall be admitted ten minutes afterwards without a written note of excuse.

2. The hours of study and recitation will be from 9 until 11 o'clock, A. M. or from 9 until 12 o'clock, A. M. and from 2 until 5 o'clock, P. M.

3. Every pupil will be required to appear at the morning and afternoon inspections, neatly dressed, and to exhibit his books, &c. in perfect order.

A manly, noble, and independent spirit will be cherished in all the pupils, so that every one may be induced to the correct discharge of his duty by a high sense of moral obligation and of honor than by a fear of punishment.

TERMS.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, and the rudiments of Arithmetic, $5 per quarter, or $16 per annum.

Ornamental Penmanship, Book-Keeping, English Grammar, Elocution, History, and Geography, $6 per quarter or $20 per annum.

Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation and Algebra, $8 per quarter, or $30 per annum.

French, Spanish, and German Languages, $10 per quarter.

Pens and ink per quarter, 50 cents.

There will be no charge for vacation.

References, &c. to be seen at the Academy. Sept. 1—3t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Harper's Family Library—Lander's Discovery of the Termination of the Niger.

It would be an instructive thing to collect in all their force and [illegible], every work, [illegible] and review that has [illegible] to the subject of this little book. All the [illegible] of the De Lisles and Danvilles, the [illegible] and [illegible], the Leakes and Barrows, all the [illegible] from Strabo and Pliny, and Pomponius Mela, which has been interpreted and misinterpreted a thousand ways, and even the labors and sacrifices of travellers and discoverers, have been put to flight, or at [illegible], and at rest, by the authors of this book,—a gentleman's servant and his brother—two apparently as unpretending men as can be found, who appear only just to have been tolerated by the British Government, and permitted to run the imminent risk of their lives only for the dignified object of gratifying a whim of their betters. We are among those who think it of extremely little consequence which way the *Niger* runs; and, for all we care, it might have been swallowed up, as the geographers imagined, by the great swamp of Wangara.

A river or a sea,
Was to it a dish of tea.

Every part of Africa connected with this river, whether on the coast or in the interior, is fatal to European life, and except with a view to natural history, there is not a single motive for visiting it. Articles of trade are brought down to the coast, where, as it is, they are purchased by the [illegible] trader at the cost of the life of the crew. The best thing attending the numerous expeditions that have been fitted out, is the pleasant books that have been made concerning them. It is something, also, to witness the heroic resolution, and the indefatigable perseverance exhibited by men under circumstances of the most appalling difficulty. This feeling is however balanced by the spectacle of a needless sacrifice, and the painful exhibition of a noble and energetic creature sinking under the combined effects of a pestilential climate, wretched food, and excessive fatigue. The course of the Niger is now, however, traced nearly all its length; but have we not paid dearly for our whistle? It is remarkable that the expedition fitted out at least expense, and with the least pretensions, has had the most conspicuous success.

The Landers were dismissed from Downing street with a sort of indifference,—the youngest brother was only tolerated, and was by the liberal Government neither paid, nor promised any pecuniary allowance whatever; but patience and perseverance accomplished what science, rank, enterprise, and courage had failed to perform. When abused and insulted by a native king, John Lander says, "now a spirited man would have knocked him down, and got his head cut off for his pains." Spirit is a very useless article among savages who have the power all on their own side; and it is possible that a good deal of the Landers' success may be owing to a certain humility and sufferance which men get in England, who are born to serve, to say nothing of their hardihood, and power of enduring privation. The journal of the Landers is really a superior production. We do not see how it could have been made much better by any person of ordinary education, excepting perhaps a few errors of composition. The younger one wrote his brother's former narrative—and, except where he is too ambitious, is rather a clever hand at description. The incidents which occur to a couple of white men, wandering in wide and populous districts of savages, where white men had never before been seen, laden with needles, knives and red cloth, and looking glasses, must necessarily be curious. Our astonishment is, not that they were occasionally ill-treated, but that they in fact, have very little reason to complain. The black fellows have not justice done to them. A couple of strangers, dropping from the moon in the way our explorers do in Africa, laden with treasure, would be robbed and murdered, in a week, in some lands of high civilization. Here, there is now and then a theft or a cheat; but these are the exceptions; generally speaking, they are received with presents—they are met with gifts of palm oil, and butter, and honey, and yams. On one or two occasions, they were certainly roughly handled. Their goods were taken, but this was by river pirates; and their lives were not only not destroyed, but carefully preserved. The man who behaved most roguishly to them was the King of Yaorie; he enticed them to his capital, under the pretence of having got in his possession Mungo Park's journals and papers, and when he had the travellers safe, he took a fancy to trade with them. His Majesty had a vehement fancy for buttons and other valuable things of that kind, and promised a world of cowries in return. He was continually sending for articles he had taken a liking to, and then, after the manner as it is said, of good Queen Charlotte, pretended to consider them as presents. This was unhandsome treatment; but worst of all he actually made presents himself. He stripped a live ostrich of part of its feathers, and gave them to the strangers; but as this was not a sufficiently royal gift, he insisted on their staying till more feathers had grown again; but as they were determined to depart, he demanded the price of twelve pounds of butter, which he said he had rubbed into the skin of the ostrich to accelerate the growth of the plumage—observing that it was very shameful conduct in them neither to wait for his gift, nor remunerate him for his anxiety to hasten their departure. This is a right royal story, and might admit of agreeable application.

The uncertainty of life in Africa is illustrated by the fact that nearly all the governors and chiefs had been despatched in various ways, even in that short interval that elapsed between Lander's leaving Africa and his return. But life is not considered in that quarter of the world the valuable commodity it is with us. It is perhaps not given with more recklessness, but it is taken with vast indifference. In many instances the prime minister, and the chief governors take office on the immutable condition of dying immediately after their master; and such it seems is the love of power, that place never wants candidates. Greatly as men stick to office in our country, we believe it would be a task of very considerable difficulty for a king well stricken in years to make up a decent cabinet. The wives are also immolated at Yarriba, not far from the coast of Guinea, on the death of their husbands. Ladies who love their lords have the pleasant option of poison or being *clubbed*—that is, having their head broken by a huge club, brandished by a brawny priest. An ex-queen had the immorality to withdraw herself from this becoming sacrifice; the priests were enraged, and the people shocked; her retreat was discovered on the very day of the arrival of the Landers, and as they were lodged in the same courtyard with the unhappy lady, they witnessed her sorrow for the death of her husband. She chose poison, but was several days grimacing over the cup—she was visited by all the authorities, and her own grave digger prostrated himself at her feet with the profoundest respect, just as here Jack Ketch shakes hands with his victims. This lady seems to have thought as much of her life as Europeans. The value we place upon our precious existence, is well known even in the interior of this strange land. When the "King of the Canoe" was told to be particularly careful of his charge, as the two travellers were embarking on the Niger—"Careful," answered the man; "to be sure I will; do I not know that white men are more precious than a boat load of eggs, and require as much care to be taken of them." Another answer of this "King of the Canoe," is curious. As people live in these countries pretty nearly upon the bounty of nature, they have not much to do; and that which they do do, they do at their leisure, and, we suppose, as in the case nearer home, the greater the leisure the greater the gentleman. Nobody is therefore in a hurry—a hurry would betoken inferiority,—here they differ from us; for the less we have to do, the greater our hurry; an idle man is known by the impetuosity of his bustle, but the negroes of the Niger are at least consistent. When the Landers requested the "King of the Canoe," a sort of black Lord High Admiral, to make as much haste as possible, for all the vulgar were passing them; he replied gravely, "Kings do not travel so fast as common men, I must convey you along as slowly as possible."

The Harpers have served up an acceptable dish to the lovers of travel, by republishing these volumes. Several very pretty engravings enhance the value of the work.

The Lives of Celebrated Travellers, from the press of the Harpers, embrace one of the most interesting works of the age. It contains a mass of information, the [illegible] of which would fill up half our paper. The [illegible] of Niebuhr, a German, are full of lively interest. We add a few extracts:—

"While he was thus engaged, one of the Turkish merchants, who happened to be present, observing his telescope pointed towards the city, had the curiosity to look through it, and was not a little alarmed at perceiving a tower upside down. 'This,' says he, 'gave occasion to a rumor, that I was come to Alexandria to turn the whole city topsyturvy. The report reached the governor's house. My janizary refused to accompany me when I took out my instruments; and as I then supposed that a European could not venture to appear in an eastern city without a janizary, I relinquished the idea of making any further geometrical measurements there.'—'On another occasion,' he continues, 'when I was making an astronomical observation on the southern point of the Delta, a very civil and sensible peasant, from the village of Darasse, happened to be present. As I wished to show him something he had never seen before, I pointed the telescope of the quadrant towards his village, on which he was extremely terrified at seeing all the houses upside down. He asked my servant what could be the cause of this. The man replied, that the government, being extremely dissatisfied with the inhabitants of that village, had sent me to overthrow it entirely. The poor peasant was greatly afflicted, and entreated me to wait long enough for him to take his wife, his children, and his cow to some place of safety. My servant assured him he had two hours good. He immediately ran home, and as soon as the sun had passed the meridian, I took my quadrant on board again."

The same traveller relates a remarkable anecdote of a Turkish pirate—

"The Nile, like the Ganges, has long been renowned for the daring race of pirates who infest it. Bruce, and many other travellers, have celebrated their ingenuity; but the following anecdote, related by Niebuhr, exhibits their exquisite skill in a still more favorable point of view: A pasha, recently arrived in Egypt, happening to be encamped on the banks of the river, his servants, aware of the dexterity of their countrymen, kept so strict a watch during the night, that they detected one of the pirates, and brought him before the pasha, who threatened to put him to death on the spot. The prisoner, however, entreated permission to show the pasha one of the extraordinary tricks of his art, in the hope of thereby inducing him to spare his life. The permission was granted. The man then took up the pasha's garments, and whatever else he found in the tent, and having tied them up into a packet, as the Egyptians do when they are about to swim across a river, made several turns before the company to amuse them. He then insensibly approached the Nile, and darting into the water like lightning, had already reached the opposite shore, with the pasha's garments upon his head, before the Turks could get ready their muskets to fire at him."

The churches of Cairo must be strange abodes indeed, if we are to believe the following—

"The Coptic churches amused him much. In one of these he saw pictures representing Christ, the Virgin, and several saints, on horseback; intended, perhaps, to insinuate to their Mahommedan masters, that the founder of their religion and his followers had not been compelled, as Christians then were in Egypt, to ride upon asses. These churches, moreover, were strewed with so many crutches, that a stranger might conclude, upon observing them, that the whole Coptic community had lost the use of their limbs; however, upon inquiry, our traveller discovered that it was the custom among them to stand in church, which many persons found so wearisome that they resolved to aid their piety with crutches. The floors were covered with mats, which, not being changed very frequently, swarmed with fleas, numbers of which did our traveller the honor to prefer him before any of their ancient patrons. In approaching Damietta he saw about twenty large boats loaded with bees: each of these boats carried two hundred hives; the number, therefore, of the hives here assembled in one spot, was four thousand; and when the inhabitants of this floating city issued forth to visit the flowers of the neighborhood, they must have appeared like a locust cloud."

We shall close our present notice with a lively scene in which Niebuhr was a conspicuous actor—

"In Mohammedan countries persons who are able to calculate an eclipse are regarded as consummate physicians. Forskaal had informed the reis, or captain, that an eclipse was about to take place; and to amuse him and keep him from interrupting his astronomical observations, Niebuhr had smoked several glasses, through which he, as well as the principal merchants, might contemplate the phenomenon. They were all greatly amused, and from that moment Forskaal enjoyed the reputation of being a second Avicenna. From a spirit of humane complaisance, which induces us to allow every one an opportunity of exhibiting his peculiar talents, men are exceedingly apt to fall ill when they come in contact with a physician. Our traveller's Mohammedan companions were particularly polite in this way; for no sooner had they persuaded themselves that there was a physician on board than they all discovered that they were attacked by diseases which had previously lain dormant, and confidingly demanded medicine and advice. Forskaal prescribed for all. To the majority he recommended more or less sleep, and a careful attention to their diet. A pilgrim at *length presented* himself who complained that he was unable to see during the night. The physician advised him to light a candle. This was excellent. The Arabs, who are naturally lively, burst into a loud laugh, and all their diseases were forgotten in a moment."

PRIDE AND PREJUDICE—*Carey & Lea.*

The author of this novel, Miss Austin, ranks high among English prose writers. The present work is by no means a weak or frivolous production. It contains a narrative of events well fitted not only to attract, but to arrest the reader's attention, and on the whole, is abundantly superior to a multitude of similar publications. The National Gazette has so well grouped up its claims to public favor, that we cannot do better than republish them:—

"The late Miss Austin acquired great celebrity by other works, such as Persuasion—Sense and Sensibility—Mansfield Park—Emma—Northanger Abbey.—Miss Mitford styles Miss Austin the most correct of female writers; the London Quarterly Review extols *Persuasion* as "one of the most elegant fictions of common life;" her works in general were commended in the warmest terms in all the principal British critical journals. A lady of our country requested a distinguished female correspondent who was on a visit to Sir Walter Scott, to ask him how it happened that in his Lives of the Novelists, he had omitted so celebrated a writer as Miss Austin. The correspondent wrote in reply—'I showed your letter to Sir Walter Scott, and he told me to tell you that if you would refer to his Lives of the Novelists, you would perceive that the volume left off with Bage, a novelist who wrote prior to Miss Austin. That if the public had encouraged him—which was not the case—he would have put forth a second volume, wherein he should have done Miss Austin that justice which her extraordinary genius merited; that he considered her one of the first of female novelists.'"

From the New York Evening Post.

From the brief quotation which we made the other day from the just received number of the Edinburgh Review, the reader might suppose that the tenor of the article from which we took it was harsher towards this country, than is really the case. On the contrary, the Reviewer is in the main very complimentary to us in several respects, and speaks much better of our manners and institutions than any other of the foreign magazines and reviews, if we except Bulwer's and the Metropolitan. The subject which has called him out is suggested by several books of travels in this country, and of remarks upon our institutions, which have recently appeared in London and Paris.

Mrs. Trollope is treated with a good deal of severity—indeed, with more than we think she deserves, for if a shrewish, she was yet a shrewd woman; and if she has exaggerated some of our foibles, she has truly painted others; and upon the whole, has been quite as lenient and more accurate than any other English traveller who has returned our hospitality with abuse.

We have prepared a few extracts, taken here and there, from the article in the Edinburgh Review, thinking they might not be unacceptable to our readers. To-day, however, we can make room only for the following remarks in relation to Cincinnati:—

"Upon asking 'what went ye out for to see?' and considering the way she took of seeing it, we are convinced that she has had chiefly herself to blame. A stranger who mortally hates personal discomforts—who so loves obsequious service, that she declares 'on entering a slave state, I was immediately comfortable and at my ease'—whose passion it is to wander after prospects to hill-tops, and sit for days with an album by a water fall, must have been sadly in the way, two years, at Cincinnati. Imagine what would be an English Cincinnati—a thing the nearest like it at home, is a fresh town, rapidly clustering round a canal, a mine, or a manufactory. Then think what was to be expected in a population of thirty years' growth, brought together to that remote region from every quarter of the Union, and almost of the Globe, by that necessity which tears up at the roots even man himself! We should have calculated on finding them only one step out of chaos. Boast as they well may, yet a miscellaneous assortment of stirring bodies, striving and struggling for a subsistence, is, on the whole, the most that, for a time, it can be. For a generation or two they must consent to appear even to be falling back. They have to displace primeval forests, to do battle with the rattle-snake, to contend with and subdue nature in her last retreats. The advance posts—the men who are to civilize the desert—must not begin by being over civilized themselves.

"Our astonishment has been speechless on finding that such a spot possessed, in 1815, a *Lancasterian* school, a public library of 1400 volumes, four printing offices, and three weekly papers. During Mrs. Trollope's stay, Mr. Flint printed there his 'Western States,' in two vols. 8vo.; a work which would do honor to a London publisher. She speaks of two museums of natural history, a picture gallery, and an attempt by two artists at an Academy of Design. After this, what town in England, Scotland, or even Ireland, will turn up its nose at Cincinnati! The manners can in general be only coarse. The men have little or no leisure. But what must be the spirit of the place! Our author begins by comparing what she had left behind in London. What must be her spirit!"

THE GARDEN.—A series of articles under this title are now publishing in the Gazette, printed at Port Carbon in this state. The author writes in a very pleasing style, and his endeavors to promote the cultivation of THE VINE, deserve to be imitated throughout the country. His articles furnish full instructions as to planting, pruning, &c. We insert below his seventh number:—

"As a large majority of my readers will have room for but a single vine, pruned and cultivated on the plan I shall suggest, my first numbers are calculated particularly for them; but the same principles will apply to the cultivation to any extent, and I must depend upon their being remembered by those who may adopt the course of culture hereafter to be designated for the AMERICAN VINEYARD.

The preparation of the ground is of primary importance. If the soil be light and shallow, the plant is likely to perish from two causes; in the summer by drought, and in the winter by frost. To avoid these injuries, dig out the bed from three to four feet deep. If the ground you have selected be light and porous, four inches of clay should be placed at the bottom; then throw in any good garden soil—but if bones, horn slugs, or old shoes can be had, the vine will delight to extend its roots among them, and they should be well mixed in with the earth, eighteen inches or two feet below the surface, where the roots will be out of danger. This four feet of ground will answer for two or three years, when, if your vine has grown vigorously, it will require additional nourishment and space for the roots; but I presume that most persons would at once prepare ground so as to suffice for many years. If a brick pavement is to cover the bed, a few inches of sand may be placed on the surface to imbed the bricks, which should not be so closely joined as usual. This pavement may be brought within a foot of the vine. It will be perceived that I admit of no excuse for not possessing a vine; those who have no room for a single garden bed may have their clean brick walk under the shade of one of luxurious growth—the expense is trifling, compared with its permanent advantages. I have known a single vine, cultivated in this way, to produce in one single season fruit which sold for more than one hundred and fifty dollars—and a neighbor of mine, who keeps a shoe store, could show on a vine seven years old, nearly seven hundred bunches of sweet water grapes, well ripened—yet he had no room for a single garden bed, and trained his vine over a brick pavement. Some of his leisure hours were thus innocently and delightfully occupied without any interference with his business. We will commence with—

THE CUTTING.

This should be selected from round well ripened wood, of last summer's growth; from four to six buds, according to the distance of the joints; cut it midway between the joints, sloping opposite to the bud. Place it in a sloping position in the ground, two eyes out of ground, the lower one even with the surface. Be careful to place it so that the eyes may throw out branches parallel with the bars of the trellis. Let the soil in immediate contact with the cutting be very fine and rich; water it frequently until fairly rooted, which is always the case when the shoots are six or eight inches long; break off the weakest, and as the other advances, tie it with bass to a pole, taking off with the thumb and forefinger all the lateral shoots; thus keeping one clean handsome shoot, which receiving all the nourishment of the roots, and being exposed to the light and air, will generally be of the most vigorous growth.

Preparation for the second year—At the pruning season cut down this shoot to four eyes; when they have advanced a few inches, in the spring select the two best shoots train them on poles or to the trellis, as directed for the first year.

The third year—Shorten a little the best shoot, and cut the other down to three eyes; the long shoot may be suffered to bear some fruit; as the buds put forth, the best fruit bearers will be readily discovered; those which are not strong may be rubbed off, but one shoot at the end of this branch must be divested of fruit, and retained as a leader. Retain two of the best shoots from the other branch, and train them eighteen inches or two feet apart, but three or four feet from the fruit-bearing branch, always taking off the laterals, and laying the wood in on the trellis as at first directed; we are then advanced to the fourth year, and have at the pruning season two new vigorous shoots, and one fruit bearing branch with numerous shoots; shorten one of the new shoots to four eyes, and the other down only to the sound well ripened wood, tie them snugly to the trellis; the fruit branches, if adjoining each other, five feet apart. Then for this season we have two fruit bearing branches—select a leader for each of these, and prune and train them as directed for the third year, from the branch shortened to four eyes train two or three, as before directed. You are then advanced to the fifth year, when the pruning must be made to suit the place to be covered, always keeping in mind the absolute necessity of light and air; a branch of the old wood must be occasionally removed, and replaced with young wood, which the intelligent cultivator will find no difficulty in furnishing. Having advanced thus far, I must observe, that my calculations have been made for a vigorous vine, but a vine can be pruned on the plan suggested, according to its strength; the pruning recommended for the second or third year may be deferred until the plant has acquired the requisite vigor. Sometimes a year may be saved by purchasing a thrifty vine from a nursery man. Bass or matting may always be had of the nursery men, some of which should always be in readiness for use."

F. MAHAN, Fashionable Tailor, N. W. corner of Fifth and Chesnut sts. Philadelphia.

A. L. VAN HORN, No. 6 South 4th St. manufacturer of suspenders, Stocks, Russian Belts, Cravat Stiffners, Vest Springs, &c. Also Canes, Pocket Books, Gloves, and a variety of Fancy articles, wholesale and retail

H. BROWN'S Sealing Wax and Wafer Manufactory, No. 147 Vine Street, 4th door above 4th Street, north side.

COAL GRATES and Fenders manufactured and sold wholesale and retail at No. 57 Race st. by T. Rogers, Jr.

E. J. PIERCE, Umbrella Manufactory, South East corner of Third and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

GEORGE R. SHERWIN, Church and Chamber Organ builder, No. 335 Lombard St.—Organs tuned & repaired.

COAL GRATES AND FENDERS MANUFACTURED at No. 244 North Third street by Thomas A. Dugdale.

J. W. WILLIAMS, Sign and Fancy Painter, Colormen to Artists and Painter's Finding Store, 21 North Sixth St.

ALLEN WARD, 7 South 6th street, furnishes fashionable Tailors with the Fashions quarterly at $10 per ann. including diagrams, pictures, &c. of improvements in the trade

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, WILLIAM T. MULFORD, of the town and county of Salem, and state of New Jersey, hath this day executed a deed of assignment to us, of all his estate real and personal, for the benefit of his creditors. Therefore all persons having demands against the said Wm. T. Mulford, are hereby notified, that they make their [illegible] under oath or affirmation agreeably to law.
Dated July 21st, 1836. JACOB W. MULFORD,
821—3t JAMES PATTERSON.

LIVES OF CELEBRATED TRAVELLERS, by James Augustus St. John, in three volumes, being Nos. [illegible] 80 and 81, of Harper's Family Library. Just published, and for sale by J. G. AUNER,
Aug. 13— 333 Market, 4 doors below 9th.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, LIGHTNING ROD POINTS, &c.—At our store, No. 11, South Fourth street, may be had a variety of Gold and Silver Patent Lever Lepine and other Watches, among which are some excellent double case silver English, with very heavy cases—and a variety of second hand watches. Also, fine gold guard cable, long linked and curb watch chains, guard and other keys; plain square blocked and upright seals; fashionable ear-rings, diamond, pearl, jet, and filigree breast pins, finger rings, and short studs; gold and silver spectacles, thimbles, and pencil cases; silver ladles, spoons, purse and reticule clasps, tea strainers and butter and fruit knives; lightning rod tops, pointed with platina or gold; plated castors, candlesticks, table and tea spoons, soup ladles, sugar tongs and caddy shells; Dixon's superior Britannia coffee and tea pots, sugar bowls, slop and creams; and a few of Commons's superior eight day time-pieces.
June 25—1y PHILIP GARRETT & SON.

WILLIAM H. MOORE, COFFIN MAKER and general furnishing Undertaker, No. 169 and 181 Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has very considerably enlarged his business, whereby he is enabled to execute all orders with which he may be favored, with the greatest despatch. He continues to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of Coffins, and also stuff of every description which can be made to order at the shortest notice. The whole business of funerals, viz: furnishing shrouds, winding sheets, crapes, gloves, ice boxes, hearses, which are very superior, carriages, &c. will be attended to, if desired, on his usual very low terms.
W. H. M. impressed with the deepest sense of gratitude for the many favors bestowed on him, since he commenced this business, begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the support given him, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. Aug. 27

ABRAHAM HACKMAN, SADDLER, HARNESS AND TRUNK MAKER, 166 North Fourth street, Philad. near the Indian Pole, has taken the above old stand, and informs his friends and the public, that all goods manufactured by him at his establishment shall be executed in the best and most permanent manner. All kinds of Travelling Trunks made to order. May 19—

HADDONFIELD BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—The Subscriber has opened a Boarding School in the pleasant and healthy village of Haddonfield, New Jersey, (six miles from Camden,) in which are taught the several branches of an English Education, vz. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Natural Philosophy, History, and the Mathematical branches. Price of Board and Tuition, 25 dollars per quarter of 12 weeks payable in advance. Washing and mending 25 cents per week. The usual prices will be charged for books and stationary.
REFERENCES—Thomas Kite, No. 64 Walnut street; Jas. Dunlap and Co. 55 North Second; John M. Whitall, 41 Market street, Philadelphia; John Gill, Thomas Redman, Haddonfield; Benjamin Cooper, near Camden; Joseph Matlack, Moorestown, N. J.
JOSEPH WHITALL, Jr.
Haddonfield, 4th mo. 9th. Apr 14—11o26t

WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE.—The subscribers keep constantly on hand general assortment of Eastern boots and shoes: also, Ladies' boots and shoes of their own manufacture.
P. WEBSTER & SONS,
Mar 31— No. 6, Chesnut street.

ARCHIBALD BURGESS, TAILOR, TAKES the liberty of informing his friends and customers in general, that he has removed to No. 91 North Third street, third door above Cherry street, opposite side, where he continues to carry on the business in all its various branches, and from his intimate knowledge of the most approved method of cutting garments, and particularly his knowledge and use of R. Stephens's superior new patent system, together with the style and manner in which his work shall be made, he will be enabled to give to all who may favor him with their custom, entire satisfaction, which he will be enabled to do, at prices more moderate than where the first quality of work is usually done. Gentlemen preferring to furnish their own cloth will be particularly attended to. If they wish to know the precise quantity of goods, for all garments, he will inform them with pleasure, and will wait upon them if desired, at all times previous to their purchasing, to examine for them the quality of goods which they may wish to purchase. All orders punctually attended to and thankfully received. Jan 7

PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS CURE AND PREVENT DISEASES.—As it is a well attested fact that many diseases arise from an impure and contaminated state of the blood, and that the Smilax Sarsaparilla is the best purifier of the blood yet discovered in the annals of medicine—the great desideratum with physicians and the suffering community is to obtain the active principle of the Sarsaparilla in its most dense form. A preparation is now confidently offered to the medical faculty and the public, as being one of the strongest and most active preparations of Sarsaparilla in use, termed 'Williams' Concentrated Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla,' sixteen ounces or one pint of which contains the active principle of thirty six ounces or 2¼ lb. of Sarsaparilla. Price $1 per bottle—a liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.
This medicine is offered to the public as a powerful remedy for Chronic Rheumatism, Tetter, White Swelling, and Diseases of the Bones, Scrofula or King's Evil Ulcerated Sore Throat Elephantiasis, Pimples on the Face, Scaly Eruptions, Obstinate Eruptions on the Skin, Syphilis, Biles produced by an improper habit of body, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's Fire, Cutaneous affections, Gangrenes, &c. &c. In all disorders arising from an impure or contaminated state of the blood, and the horrid disease caused by the injudicious use of Mercury, it will prove a powerful remedy.
Prepared and sold only by JAMES WILLIAMS, at his Apothecary, Drug & Chemical store, S. E. corner of 7th and Callowhill streets. July 28—6m

YARD & YATES—CABINET WARE MANUFACTURERS, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business at No. 39 N. Seventh st. where they intend keeping on hand a general assortment of Cabinet Ware, of the best materials and superior workmanship. N.B. All orders in the above business will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, on moderate terms. Jan 14—y

TRAVELLING TRUNK MANUFACTORY, NO. 8 South Sixth street.—The subscriber has recently commenced the manufacture of Travelling Trunks, in connection with his former business, the Cap and Stock Making.—Having formerly had an experience of several years in the Trunk business, and having now first rate workmen in employ, he can confidently offer them, both for neatness, durability, and price, as inferior to none in the city; he would therefore respectfully invite those in want of Trunks, Caps, or Stocks, for travelling, to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. He would also inform his customers, and the public generally, that he will continue to manufacture and keep in season, all the different fashionable and also low priced Caps and Stocks, which he will sell at his usual very low prices.
N. B. Trunks, Caps and Stocks made to order, or done up at the shortest notice. JOHN T. HOLLOWAY, Agt.
May 19 South Sixth street, 5 doors below Market.

FEVER AND AGUE—CURE WARRANTED.—The Proprietor of the Tonic Mixture, or Vegetable Febrifuge, for the cure of Fever and Ague, fully satisfied with the unparallelled and universal success which has invariably attended a punctual and regular use of this medicine, feels warranted in engaging to refund the price to all those who shall have taken the mixture in strict accordance with the directions, without having been perfectly and lastingly cured. The above guarantee will invite any one to make trial of the remedy, and merchants of those places where this distressing disease prevails, will confer an inestimable blessing on the afflicted, by introducing it to their notice, and be satisfactorily rewarded for their exertions.
Prepared by the sole inventor and proprietor.
JOHN R. ROWAND,
S W. corner Seventh and Buttonwood sts. Philad.
To be had of Messrs. Thompson. Second and Market st. West & Co. 249 Market street; Klett & Co. Second and Callowhill; Dodson, 44 South Fourth; Marshal, N. Fourth; Elmer, South and Ninth; Simes, Market and Schuylkill Fifth; Clark, corner of Gray's alley and Second st. Hutton, Third and Stamper's alley; Fay, Fifth and Christian; Burton, Manayunk; Rushton & Aspinwall, N. York. July 14

PHILADELPHIA BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young gentlemen—back of St. Stephen's Church, Tenth, below Market street.—This is a *first rate* institution, which has been several years established, and into which are received lads of respectable families from all parts of the United States. The course of study embraces all the various branches of a thorough English, classical, mathematical and mercantile education: the elements or principles of which are pleasingly inculcated by familiar lectures. Politeness, and the inculcation of correct, moral precepts, and the establishment of industrious and virtuous habits are also well attended to. A great number of pupils are annually prepared in this institution for a creditable admission into the most celebrated colleges; or for a successful entrance into business. It is at present patronized by individuals most eminently distinguished for their profound learning, immense wealth, and well known respectability.
Reference is respectfully made to the Rt. Rev Bishop White; Rev. E. S. Ely; Rev. W. H. Delancey; Rev. G. T. Bedell; Hon. Judges Gibson, Hopkinson and Coxe; Hon. John Sergeant; Hon. G. M. Dallas; Hon. B. W. Richards, Mayor of Philadelphia; Wm. Meredith, Esq.; Alexander Henry, Esq.; Isaac Harvey, jr. Esq.; Peter S. Duponceau, Esq.; S. Morris, Esq.; Mathew Carey, Esq.; H. Binney, Esq.; Roberts Vaux, Esq. and Robert Walsh, Esq.
The annual charge for boarding scholars is $200.
Letters (post paid) from any part of the Union attended to if addressed to the residence of J. H. CONNOR,
Aug 11—tf No. 178 South Eleventh st. Philada.

FIRE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA. The Companies composing the Association are requested to forward certificates of the election of Delegates, with their residences attached, to
RICHARD PRICE, No. 138 High st.
Aug 18—3t or WM. R. MAXFIELD, No. 186 N. 4th.

E. & P. SNYDER INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND the Public generally, that they continue to carry on the COACH WHEEL MAKING in all its branches, at their old established stand, Everhart's court, Race street between Seventh and Eighth street, nearly opposite the Jackson tavern—Dwelling 189 North Eighth street.
The advertisers have now on hand a quantity of first rate wheels, which they will dispose of very low for cash. 255 y*

SOAPSTONE GRATES.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFfers for sale Grates of the most approved plan, for burning coal, of all patterns and sizes to suit purchasers. Large discounts to those who wish to furnish for blocks of houses or any quantity at a reduced price. All kinds of stone work done for fire works—steam boilers lined, bake ovens stoned, and all work in that line done at short notice and on reasonable terms. Also, soap stone furnaces for cooking, &c.
GEORGE W. PECK,
Sansom st. above 8th st. opposite the church, No. 33.
N. B. Grates set at short notice as above. May 19

SAMUEL WILSON, BOOT, SHOE AND PUMP MAKER, Also, Water Proof Boots & Shoes, made to order, and of the best materials and workmanship. N. B. Repairing done in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice. Thirteenth street, two doors above Locust st. Philadelphia. July 21—6m*

BURIAL GROUND.—THE UNION BURIAL GROUND ASSOCIATION of the Northern Liberties and Kensington, offer for sale in said ground, which is pleasantly situated on the north side of West street, within a square of the old Kensington Burial Ground, with a neat enclosure, and the advantage of an excellent soil, Family Burial Lots of 8 by 10 feet, on very accommodating terms. A portion of said ground is reserved for single interments, the charge of which is so moderate, that persons of very limited circumstances can be accommodated. Application for lots or single interments to either of the following officers:—Daniel Smith, President, No. 273 N. Seventh, above Green st.; Jos. Crout, Secretary, No. 45 Apple, and 267 5th, above Noble; Jos. R. Paul, Treasurer, Old York road, above Brown st. Trustees—Anthony Shermer, 46 Brown, between Budd and Second; Jacob Stearly, 136 Coates, above Third; Daniel S. Reiff, 31 Apple street; John Evens, 99 Apple street; Jacob Shermer, 44 Brown, below Second st.; Jacob Paul, Old York road, above Brown; Jos. Rudolph, 211 Green, above Fifth; Mahlon Lukens, 37 Apple; Mathias S. Reiff, corner of Front and Poplar lane; John Etheimer, Jr. Old York road above Brown; Jacob Mintzer, 315 North Third above Tamany. Or to George Thumlert, Superintendent, 52 Apple st. who will promptly attend to all the duties of said yard. Mar 24—

J. & A. CROUT UNDERTAKERS, NO. 45 Apple street above Brown, and 267 North Fifth above Noble, Northern Liberties, where can be had everything connected with their business, such as furnishing coffins of all descriptions, hearses, carriages, &c. at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms, with the attendance of a layer out, &c. Also, Cabinet Work of all descriptions made in the best manner at reasonable rates. Jan. 7—1y

READY MADE COFFIN WAREHOUSE, NO. 76 South Fifth Street, near Spruce.—The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Philadelphia and its vicinity, that he still continues to keep on hand ready made Coffins of all sizes, plain or ornamented, which may be had at the following low prices:—Large mahogany, full mounted, $18; plain mahogany $10; full mounted walnut $9; plain walnut $5; with the usual attendance on funerals. Small Coffins in proportion.
As an Undertaker S. B. Combs will transact the whole business of a funeral on the most moderate terms, such as finding hearse, carriages, gloves, crape, ice boxes, &c. with the attendance of a layer out, &c. Attendance at all hours.
May 28 S. B. COMBS, Undertaker.

THE SUBSCRIBER, SEXTON OF CHRIST Church, in returning his acknowledgments for past favors and respectfully soliciting future patronage, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has made such arrangements in his establishment that everything connected with his business as UNDERTAKER, (such as the furnishing of Coffins, Shrouds, Crapes, Gloves, Hearses, Carriages, Ice Boxes, &c.) can be at all times supplied by him, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. And as his time and attention will be more particularly directed to this branch of his business, and a supply of COFFINS READY MADE kept constantly on hand, he trusts to receive that increase of patronage from the public which it shall be his constant endeavor to merit.
ROBT. R. BRINGHURST,
Dec. 18 Undertaker, No. 56 North 5th st.

J. LIVEZEY'S CHEAP SHOE STORE.—NO. 203, South Second street, Philada., West side. RETAIL PRICES—Women's lasting Slippers, pump soles, $1 to 1,12; Heels ditto, 1,12 to 1,25; Spring welts do. 1,12 to 1,25; Morocco springs, 1,00 to 1,12; Roses, 1,00 to 62; Morocco welt heels, 1,25 to 1,37; Spring welts do. 1,12 to 1,25; Morocco boots, 1,50 to 1,75; Lasting do, 1,50 to 2,00; Leather do. 1,12 to 1,25; Women's Buckskin shoes, 1 50 to 1,25; Leather do. same price; Misses' Morocco boots, 75 to 125; do. Lasting and Slippers, 75 to 1,00; Laced boots, 1,25 to 1,75; Children's Morocco and Lasting boots, 50 to 62; Mens' calf boots, 4,00 to 4,50; Water proof boots, 2,50 to 3,00; Seal skin do. 2,50 to 3,00; Mens' calf shoes and pumps, 1,25 to 1,50; Cordevan do. 1,00 to 1,37; Children's Buckskin boots, 62 to 75; Boys shoots and shoes, 75 to 1,25. Also, 300 pair of superior Gum Elastic over-shoes. October 11

BENJAMIN TAGE RESPECTFULLY INforms his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a CABINET WARE ROOM, at 77 North Sixth street, between Race and Cherry st. where he intends keeping on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of bedsteads, bureaus, tables of every description; Also, COFFINS of all sizes and stuffs, which can be made up at the shortest notice. Jan 14—y

TO DYSPEPTICS.—THOMSON'S CELEBRATED STOMACH RESTORATIVE, or Vegetable Anti-Dyspeptic Wine Bitters.—The salubrious effects of this admirable medicine, has been such within a few months past, as to induce the proprietor to believe, as well as his extensive patrons, that it stands unrivalled in the class of *tonics*, by any remedy now extant. For removing *dyspeptic* affections, and *habitual costiveness*, restoring *digestion*, regulating the *tone* of the *stomach*, and thereby *exciting* the *appetite*, it is unparalleled. To those who live sedentary lives, the happy effects of these bitters, for dispelling the *faint, torpid* feelings and headache, so prevalent during the sultry seasons of spring and summer, will render them an unusual luxury. In cold weather, they will expel paroxysms, caused by a diminution of the vital principle, (or heat) and dilate an agreeable warm glow through the system, and render the cutaneous appearance more florid, by an increased circulation of the blood. For any organic disease of the Head, Stomach, and Bowels or their various dependencies, this remedy cannot be used amiss. Take from a half, to a wine glass full, three times a day. Sold wholesale and retail by
PHEBE VORCE, Fallsington, Bucks co.
Price $1 a bottle, or $4 the gallon.
CERTIFICATE.
BORDENTOWN, 4th mo. 4th, 1836.
I hereby certify that I was afflicted with a bad state of health for more than six years, during which time I took advice of several eminent physicians, without being at all benefitted thereby; for after having prescribed for several different diseases, they at length administered opium only, saying that for my complaint there was no remedy, and this the only alleviation. In this way I continued until the spring of 1831, when I heard of and applied to Dr. Alvah Vorce, Botanic physician of Fallsington, and commenced taking such medicine as he prescribed, and among others, the Anti-Dyspeptic Wine Bitters; which I hesitate not in recommending as a valuable medicine for Dyspeptic affections. At that time my disease was very complicated, but the Dyspepsia appeared to form the base of it. In a few weeks after being under the care of Dr. Vorce, my health began to improve, so that I am now much better than any of my friends, or even myself could have anticipated one year ago.
ISAAC THORN, Jun.
Bordentown, New Jersey.
The above celebrated Stomach Restorative or Vegetable Anti-Dyspeptic Wine Bitters are for sale by Dr. J. B. Howell, No. 74 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, who has been appointed agent. June 2—3mo

POCKET BOOK MANUFACTORY, NO. 23 South Fourth st. above Chesnut street.—T. HOMER begs leave to inform city and country merchants, that he has on hand an extensive assortment of Pocket Books, Bankers' Bill Books, Portfolios, Shaving, Travelling, and Dressing Cases, Ladies' Workboxes, Card and Note Cases, and all kinds of fancy leather articles; and he respectfully solicits them to call and examine for themselves. March 24—1y

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE—S. E corner South and Second st. The subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he now has constantly on hand a general assortment of the newest and most fashionable clothing, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Children's clothing made to order, at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner.
Jan 14 ISAAC V. CULIN.

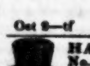
MATTHEW S. FOSTER, DENTIST, NO. 98 Arch street, above Fifth, Philadelphia, respectfully offers his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city and vicinity, to perform every operation on the teeth that is practicable, as easy as possible. Terms moderate. M. S. F. will, if desired, wait on the Ladies at their dwellings.
March 6

NEW SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1, School Avenue, Union street, above Second.—AUGUSTINE LUDINGTON has the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Philadelphia, and particularly to those of his friends, who have so often solicited him to open a Seminary for Young Ladies, that he has opened one, of a character, which he trusts cannot fail to meet the approbation of an enlightened community. He has been peculiarly fortunate in being able to engage the assistance of Miss HARRIET GERALD, of Massachusetts; a Lady sustaining a reputation, as to education, talents, experience, and fidelity as a preceptress, of the very first order. By the arrangements which he has made, with different professors of the ancient and modern languages, together with his own personal attendance, every branch of useful and polite literature will be taught in the most thorough and efficient manner. Morals and manners will likewise receive due attention. He is determined that no exertion shall be wanting to render the Institution not inferior, in point of utility and respectability to any establishment of the kind, and well worthy the patronage of those who duly appreciate the education of that interesting portion of the rising generation.
Those who do not wish to enter the school as regular pupils, but who wish to acquire a neat, easy, and expeditious style of PENMANSHIP and PEN-MAKING, may accomplish the object in about two weeks, by attending from the hour of six to seven in the morning; and by associating in classes of four or five, the expense will be very much reduced. Those who may wish to obtain a competent knowledge of the English Grammar, and whose other avocations allow them but two or three hours leisure in a day, may accomplish so desirable an object, by attending one hour each day at the seminary for one quarter. Residence No. 65, Union street, near Fourth. March 31

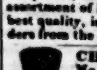
THE COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—The public are respectfully informed that the Philadelphia and Pittsburg mail contractors have placed a splendid car—the Good Intent—on the above road, which has commenced running hourly from the foot of the Inclined plane, near Belmont Cottage, on the bank of the Schuylkill, kept by Mr. Sheppard. About three miles of the road is in fine order, and it is expected, through the exertions of those indefatigable railroad contractors, Messrs. Frean, Putnam and McCurry, that from 15 to 20 miles will be completed in a few weeks. For seats apply to James Frean, agent, at the Inclined Plane.

A COACH leaves Tomlinson's Office, No. 284 Market street, for the Inclined Plane near Belmont Cottage, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and at 9½ P. M.; returning, leaves Belmont Cottage at 12 o'clock, noon, and six in the evening. Fare 25 cts. May 2

THE METAMORA ACCOMMODATION LINE, between New Hope and Philadelphia—Fare through only One Dollar and Fifty Cents.—The subscribers intend running a line of United States Mail Coaches every other day, from New Hope to Philadelphia, and alternately from Philadelphia to New Hope, through the following places—starting from Merrick's Hotel, New Hope, at six o'clock on Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, passing through Brownsville, Taylorsville, Dolington, Newtown, Attleborough, Feasterville, Somerton and Bustleton, and from thence to Frankford, and arriving in Philadelphia, at the Buck Tavern, Second Street, above Hoop, in time for dinner. Passengers who intend encouraging this new and plausible undertaking, which is solely for their benefit and convenience, will find it truly an accommodation line. They will be set down in any part of the city they may wish. Passengers for Easton, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Nazareth, &c. can be conveyed by this line to New Hope, and there take the stage for either place at their leisure, as the accommodations at New Hope for boarding and lodging are of the first order. The situation offers great inducements to those who travel in the hot months of summer for health and recreation. The salubrious air, and the salubrious waters, are a universal Panacea to those in a debilitated state of body or mind. Merchants on the above route wishing to purchase goods in Philadelphia, will find this a convenient line; leaving at six o'clock, they will be able to transact all their business and return in the next day's stage, which will start from the Buck at nine o'clock, and arrive at New Hope the same evening.
THOMAS S. HART,
GEO. MERRICK & CO.
Oct 9—tf Proprietors.

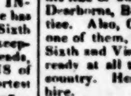


HAT AND CAP STORE.—J. JEFFRIES, No. 52 South street, grateful for past patronage, solicits a continuance, and informs his friends and the public, that he makes and keeps constantly for sale, a full assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Hats and Caps, of the best quality, in great variety, and at the lowest prices. Orders from the country promptly attended to.



CHARLES OAKFORD'S HAT STORE, No. 30 Lombard street, a few doors above Second, south side; where he has constantly on hand a choice assortment of HATS, manufactured in the best manner by himself, and warranted for beauty, elasticity, and a brilliant color that will not fade, and in every respect not surpassed by any heretofore offered to the public. His prices range from $2 to $10; but he invites public attention to his superior $4 hats, a choice and light article, which cannot fail to please. Orders from the country promptly attended to and carefully packed. A fair deduction will be made on all hats which do not wear as warranted. April 9

NEW DRAWING BOOK.
JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY SAMUEL M. STEWART, No. 122 Chesnut street, *A Key to the Art of Drawing the Human Figure*, by John Rubens Smith.—This work contains in four numbers all the rules of proportion, &c. necessary to obtain a competent knowledge of this very important branch of Drawing. The author has long been known as eminent in his art, and he has condensed in this book the result of thirty-five years of assiduous study and practice in his profession. In offering this work to the public the publisher need not insist on the advantages of a knowledge of the Art of Drawing whether considered as a source of profit or amusement in such a community as this, as education can scarcely be called finished which does not embrace this accomplishment, nor can it be necessary after naming the author to insist further upon the manner in which the subject is treated. The many favorable notices which have appeared in the course of its publication, fully justify the publisher in the belief that he has furnished the student and artist with a work of standard merit on this branch of education. The four numbers are now offered at the low price of six dollars, or neatly bound in one volume six dollars and fifty cents. May 19—6mo



LIVERY STABLE, NO. 136, Coates street, between Third & Fourth.—JACOB STEARLY begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their former kind and liberal encouragement to his establishment, and informs them that he has made considerable additions to his line of business, and continues to hire Gigs, Sulkies, Dearborns, Barouches, and saddle horses at the shortest notice. Also, Carriages with careful drivers will be kept—one of them, No. 77, may be found at the stand, corner of Sixth and Vine streets, and the others at his establishment, ready at all times to convey passengers to any part of the country. Hearses, one and two horse, open and closed, to hire.
N. B. Horses taken at Livery on moderate terms and the greatest attention paid to them. June 30—6mo*

SWAIM'S PANACEA—THIS MEDICINE IS PARticularly recommended at this season of the year, as an alterative and a purifyer of the blood. It gives a tone and vigor to debilitated constitutions which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects. Swaim's Panacea being a syrup prepared from healthy vegetable substances, it resembles in point of taste or flavor a rich cordial, rather than a medicine. Every person after taking calomel, or mercury in any shape, should have recourse to a bottle or two of this syrup; as a perfect restorative, there is nothing certainly can compare with it. In the decline of life, or when the system has been impaired by excesses, it nourishes, strengthens and supports it; it is not presuming too far to add that it actually prolongs existence. The Swaim's Panacea can be obtained from every respectable druggist in the Union, and from FREDERICK BROWN,
Corner of Chesnut and Fifth st. Philad.
Who has for sale SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE. A single trial of this medicine will be a sufficient recommendation.
Mar 24—tf

ON SALE—A HANDSOME SECOND HAND GIG. Apply to BURGIN & PEARSAL, Bread street, or at No. 23 Knockle street, below Callowhill. July 14—

THE SATURDAY BULLETIN.

The following gentlemen will act as Agents, and their receipts for money will be good. Any person desirous of subscribing, who have the paper forwarded to any post-office in the Union, or paying *not less* than a year's subscription to any of the annexed Agents. Subscribers to the Ariel (also published at this office) can make payment to the same gentlemen.

AGENTS FOR THE SATURDAY BULLETIN.

Jacob Shenk, Cherry Ridge, Penn.
Lewis Boisnot, P. M. Six Mile Run, N. J.
Charles F. Beckel, Bethlehem, Penn.
Samuel Preston, P. M. Stockport, do.
J. Clark, P. M. Birmingham, do.
John Sectin, 22 Market St. Pittsburg, do.
Hiram Mallary, Westfield, N. Y.
J. H. Sterling, P. M. Burlington, N. J.
William Stoever, P. M. Myerstown, Penn.
John Killinger, P. M. Annville, Lebanon county, do.
William Totten, Fortress Monroe, Va.
Issachar Price, Gallagherville, Chester county, Pa.
B. J. Miller, Coatesville, do.
M. M. Stoner, Waynesboro', Franklin county, do.
Edw. L. Bean, P. M. Jeffersonville, Pa.
Adam Peters, Zanesville, Ohio.
J. P. Morrison, Kishacoquillas, Pa.
J. Parker, Harrisburg, Pa.
Charles T. Grubb, Assistant P. M. Wilmington, Del.
Jos. Chatham, P. M. Mullica Hill, N. J.
E. Crombacker, P. M. Westminster, Md.
Adam Whann, P. M. Elkton, Md.
D. Small, P. M. York, Pa.
Thomas Child, P. M. Pottsgrove, Pa.
D. M'Clure, P. M. Shippensburg, do.
L. W. Richards, P. M. Womelsdorf, do.
W. P. Beatty, P. M. Columbia, do.
A. Barber, Post Office, Chambersburg, Pa.
J. A. Sterrit, P. M. Marietta, Pa.
Jos. M. French, P. M. French Mills, N. C.
Wm. Russell, P. M. Strasburg, Penn.
Edward C. Smith, Smokey Ordinary, Va.
D. Larimore, P. M. Steubenville, Ohio.
R. Zimmerman, Alexandria, D. C.
W. Barr, Newville, Pa.
A. White, P. M. New Cumberland, Pa.
James S. Clark, Erie, Pa.
James C. Oliver, P. M. Pine Grove, Pa.
John D. Lee, Winchester, Va.
John G. Wayt, Charlottesville, Va.
Benjamin Homans, Georgetown, D. C.
George W. Curtis, Bellefonte, Pa.
Thomas Watson, P. M. Newbern, N. C.
George Nye, P. M. Irasburg, Vt.
Samuel Ginn, P. M. Head of Sassafras, Md.
J. W. Roberson, P. M. Washington, Ga.
John Laverty, Great Falls, New Hampshire.
L. Swindell, P. M. Swindell's, Hyde co. N. C.
Fred. Argyle, P. M. Argyle's, Beaufort co. Va.
W. Nall, Perry C. H. Alabama.
D. Dennison, P. M., Steubenville, Ohio.
B. A. Cunningham, P. M. Buckeystown, Md.
Wm. B. Porter, P. M., Liberty, Va.
Thomas M'Catty, P. M., Wellsburg, Va.
Cutler & Hooper, Great Falls, N. H.
Wm. Hamersly, P. M., Yocumtown, York co. Pa.
J. W. Mulford, Salem, N. J.
James S. Dallam, Princeton, Ky.
O. Vandeveloe, P. M., Great Crossings, Ky.
B. Gough, P. M., Leonardtown, Md.
John W. Lumpkin, Athens, Ga.
Wm. Patterson, P. M., Surhasunny, N. J.
J. A. Benton, Perryville, Ky.
P. Baldwin, Newburg, Ohio.
P. D. Doolittle, Knowlesville, N. Y.
Jona. Nixon, Charlestown, Jeff. co. N. Y.
N. Williamson, Flaggtown, N. J.
De Witt Kent, Bladensburgh, Md.
Th. Johnson, P. M., Frankstown, Huntingdon
Jos. C. King, P. M., Phoenixville, Pa.
John P. Preston, P. M., Jonesborough, Tennessee.
J. J. Cordell, P. M., Newport, Md.
T. P. Langdon, Asst. P. M., Cincinnati, Ohio.
W. H. Sayre, Asst. P. M., Mauch Chunk.
George Ferguson, P. M., Pedlar Mills, Va.
Samuel M. Thompson, City Gazette Office, Charleston, S. C.
McKinsey & Elliott, Bell Air, Md.
Hall Wilson, P. M., Fallston, P.
John McLanahan, Elizabeth Town, P.
Fr. Shepherd, P. M., West Jefferson, Maine.
William Combs, Sandusky city, Ohio.
J. B. Marshall, Frankfort, Kentucky.
J. T. Taylor, P. M., Liberty Town, Md.
M. Moore, Wrightstown, Penn.
Amos Abel, New Philadelphia, Ohio.
John McCauley, Bull's Lane, O. T. Baltimore.